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Army Control Held Vital; War Crimes Commission? Third Big Boston Fire

The World's Day—December 16, 1942

Washington: Army Control of Supplies Vital

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, said removal of the production of military weapons and supplies from control of the armed forces might result in losing the war, and described as "fantastic" reports that the Army was seeking control of the nation's civilian economy.

Congress ends session.

Ink eradicator on President Roosevelt's spelling! [Page 6.]

J. Hugh Jackson, a director of the American Presidents Line, charged a Navy blunder caused the loss of the transport President Coolidge.

In Europe: Britain Plans War Crimes Commission

A War Crimes Commission to deal with Axis nationals who have committed acts of violence against Britons will be forthcoming, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today. Discussions are proceeding with the Allied Dominion Governments with a view to such a Commission, he said, with Britain arranging for collection of data on such crimes. He presumed other United Nations Governments were doing the same.

A total of 250,000 French workers have now been sent to Germany, according to a Vichy radiocast.

A "Balkan Punitive Council" with full powers for clearing the Balkan Peninsula of anti-German elements has been appointed by request of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. Tass, the Soviet News Agency, through which this report was received, says mass searches and arrests are expected as a result.

Ships built by Britain and America in 1943 will exceed 14,000,000 gross tons, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Production Minister, told the House of Commons today. Expected aid from the United States, he said, "will enable us to achieve an effective increase of as much as one-third" in the war effort. [Financial Page.]

The German Government has handed a note to the Swiss Government on the question of manacling of British prisoners of war. Its contents are not yet known. German prisoners in Britain and Canada, who were manacled when Germany fettered British prisoners taken in the Dieppe raid, have already been unshackled.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rejected proposals in Commons that Britain protest Generalissimo Francisco Franco's speech hailing Axis ties. [Page 7.]

Gen. Draja Mihailovitch is still leader of Axis resistance in Yugoslavia, the British Government declared, denying reports that the General has been supplanted by another. [Page 9.]

New England: Hub Firemen Battle 5-Alarm Blaze

Boston firemen at 12:40 p. m. were still battling the stubborn remnants of a five-alarm fire in the Amory Building in the heart of the shopping district. It was the Hub's third disastrous fire in a month. [Page 2.]

Air raid signals are still not generally understood, a state-wide blackout of Massachusetts last night showed. [Page 2.]

Proposed purchase of the Yankee Network by the General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, was announced today jointly by William O'Neil, President of the rubber company, and John Shepard, 3d., President of the network. [Page 3.]

Taking a big chance in the sharp inter-union contest in New Bedford, Mass., the American Federation of Labor won, 722 to 619, in an employee election yesterday in the Firestone Cotton Mills and Belleville Warehouse Division. The rival C. I. O. is trying to push the A. F. of L. out of 11 other cotton mills in New Bedford.

National: Roosevelt Commends American Press

America's press was commended by President Roosevelt for its "deep understanding" of its obligations, in a letter to Philadelphia's Pen and Pencil Club on its 50th anniversary.

Newspaper prices have been raised since 1939 by more than half of the United States press, and by several magazines, it is disclosed in a survey by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. War costs are chief cause.

In Chicago, printing contracts totaling $50,000,000 and involving Time and Life magazines, Reader's Digest, and numerous other publications, are held up by a labor dispute. [Financial Page.]

Employment and training of disabled American service men in a rehabilitation program designed to restore their earning capacity is announced by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

A moratorium on test blackouts during the Christmas season was announced by New York State civilian protection headquarters.

Labor: Closed Shop Dispensed for Duration?

The closed shop should be dispensed with by labor for the duration, declared William H. Spencer, Regional Manpower Director in Chicago.

C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Union served notice on Congress that if the $25,000 net salary limit is dropped, labor should end its no-strike pledge. [More labor news, Financial Page.]

Americas: Army Patrols Struck Patiño Mines

Army guards patrolled the area of the strike-bound Bolivian Patiño mines, one of the United Nations' chief sources of war-vital tin, while 18,000 workers were reported idle pending negotiations with the mine owners. The strike was called when the company rejected demands for a 100 per cent increase in wages and a Christmas bonus equivalent to one month's pay.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, December 16, 1942

Boston and New England News	2-4
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24
Financial Pages	16-18
Movie Guide	10
New Hampshire Letter	3
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	20
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	15
The Home Forum	12
True Endurance (With Portuguese Translation)	
Today's Woman	11
Women's Club Activities	4
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	15
Classified	21
Real Estate Directory	20
Restaurant (grouped)	14

Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dim-out begins Wednesday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Thursday, 7:36 a. m.

Dim-out begins Thursday at 5:43 p. m.; ends Friday at 7:37 a. m.

Rickenbacker Plane In Dec. 7 Bombing

FREEHOLD, N. J., Dec. 16 (AP)—The plane in which Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions fell into the Pacific was a scarred veteran of the Dec. 7 bombing of Hawaii, Private John Bartek, one of the craft's survivors, said yesterday.

Private Bartek, a member of the Army Air Force on furlough, told the Rotary Club of his home town that a new plane had been all checked and ready for the Rickenbacker fight, but it suddenly was transferred to another purpose.

Captain Rickenbacker decided the urgency of his mission precluded any delay, Private Bartek continued, so they took off in a B-17 bomber damaged by bombs and bearing more than 100 bullet holes. The plane had been rechecked and bore a seal of worthiness, the soldier declared, but it was only 500 miles at sea when the navigation instruments failed.

Shortly afterward, Private Bartek added, other instruments failed, and the plane, lost at sea, ran out of gas and alighted on the ocean.

Captain Rickenbacker and his companions were rescued after drifting three weeks.

Curley Suit Enters Fifth Day of Trial

Proceedings of Executive Council in ouster of two Fin. Com. members described as 'outrageous.'

What was termed "outrageous proceedings" of the "hearing" by the Governor's Council when James M. Curley first became Governor of Massachusetts in 1935, were disclosed today in testimony in his $500,000 libel suit against the Saturday Evening Post.

The trial is in its fifth day before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court. Cross examination of Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, featured today's opening session, followed by the introduction of Charles F. Rowley, of Brookline, a Boston lawyer, as a defense witness.

Mr. Rowley testified regarding the hearings of the Governor's Council, at which dismissal of two members of the Boston Finance Commission was recommended.

He said he accompanied his law partner, Charles M. Storey, who was a member of the Commission, to the State House for a hearing regarding his dismissal from the Commission. Mr. Rowley said Mr. Storey requested him to act as his counsel.

Would Find Out

In response to a question to tell what happened at the hearing, Mr. Rowley said: "The hearing began shortly after 12 o'clock noon on a Friday. We arrived at the State House, and found the room so packed that we had difficulty in getting admission. I asked John Feeney, sitting as counsel for Governor Curley, what it was all about, and was told that I would find out as the hearing went along." He asked Mr. Feeney if he might have the right to cross examine witnesses and produce evidence, and was in effect told he would not.

Counsel for Joseph J. Donahue, another member of the Finance Commission who was facing removal, requested similar privileges and was refused, Mr. Rowley testified. "I arose and asked Governor Curley if he would furnish us with specific charges, saying that when a man's character is being assailed he was entitled to know what it was all about. Mr. Curley replied: 'You'll find out as you go along.'"

Mr. Rowley then testified that he told Governor Curley that in his opinion his constitutional rights were being invaded.

Entitled to Know

Counsel for Mr. Donahue said he was entitled to know what the charges were against his client, but Mr. Curley replied: "Sit down or I'll throw you out," testified Mr. Rowley.

The Counsel, whose name was Whitman, replied: "You may throw me out into the corridor, but I will continue to protest such proceedings," testified Mr. Rowley. Mr. Curley said to "keep quiet," Mr. Rowley said.

Referring to the hearing, Mr. Rowley said it continued without a break until 9 p. m., with no time allowed for luncheon or dinner.

Although the Governor went out and later returned, and members of the Council went out and then returned, there was no break in

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Corregidor Bombed After Surrender; British Pushing West of El Agheila As Rommel Quits All Eastern Libya

Naval officer tells how Japanese shelled forts after Americans hoisted white flags.

Details now coming to light regarding the tragic surrender of Corregidor indicate that the Japanese continued firing on Lieut-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's men for some time after they had hoisted the white flag.

The story was told to Mr. Harsch some months ago when he was on assignment in Australia by Lieut. Commander John H. Morrill, of the U. S. S. minesweeper Quail.

It shows that the facts were not as represented by the Japanese.

The Japanese announced that the island forts surrendered May 8. The white flag was not raised May 8, but soon after 11 a. m., May 6. Between those times the Japanese were pumping shells into men who already had signalized their intention to surrender.

Mr. Harsch's story was submitted to the Army censor on July 30, and was not released for publication until today. A partial report of Commander Morrill's escape from Corregidor was released by the Navy Aug. 3.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese artillery batteries and bombing planes in the Manila Bay area pounded Corregidor and the smaller American-held forts after the white flag of surrender had been hoisted.

Time and again the surrender flags were shot down and replaced by American soldiers who had been disarmed by their own officers in preparation for surrender.

When quarter finally was granted, the survivors, perhaps as many as 5,000, were loaded on barges and transferred to Fortune Island, a bare rib of rock jutting out from the harbor.

All this and much more about the final agony of the Army of the Philippines has been learned for the first time from the one group of men who escaped from Manila Bay after the final surrender of Corregidor and its satellite forts. One American naval officer who fought his ship throughout the Philippine campaign in Manila Bay had resolved to escape when the surrender came. He also had resolved to carry with him as many of his own men as were mentally and physically able at that time to face the ordeal of a run through the Japanese naval blockade.

Watched Shelling

He was Lieutenant Commander John H. Morrill, commanding officer of the U. S. S. Quail, minesweeper attached to the Cavite Naval Base. With 17 of his men he lay hidden during that period in a tiny cove in the mouth of Manila

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Associated Press

American Chiefs in North Africa

Group of Generals watch the arrival of Allied planes at an airfield. Towering above his fellow officers is Lieut. Gen. Mark Wayne Clark (second from right), second in command to Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. On his left is Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, Commander of the Allied Air Force, while at his right is Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredendall, Commander of the American Central Task Force.

U. S. Food Costs Rise Despite Price Ceilings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Food prices are still going up, despite everything.

Inadequate enforcement, ceiling exceptions and changes, pressure of affluent customer demand, all have influenced the rise—an increase of 7.8 per cent since mid-May, of 16 per cent in the last year, of 40 per cent since war broke out in Europe.

The first general maximum price regulation, effective May 15, put ceilings on only about 50 per cent of food prices. Early in October, coverage was extended to about 90 per cent, with chickens, eggs, cheese, butter, potatoes and flour brought under ceilings for the first time.

But still the housewife's food bills go up. Latest Labor Department statistics show that both controlled and uncontrolled prices rose between Oct. 13 and Nov. 17.

Most of the increase was in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, which Mr. Henderson has maintained it is impossible to control because of the seasonal and local character of the produce.

Carrots Up 21 P. C.

From mid-October to mid-November, carrots, for instance, went up 21 per cent; apples, 8 per cent. Lettuce and spinach, which usually go down in price this time of year, went up 7 and 8 per cent. Fresh fish went up 7 per cent; peanut butter, 3 per cent.

Rises in prices of foodstuffs not covered by ceilings are understandable to everyone. Here is a loophole through which the middleman and storekeeper can make up for all sorts of squeezes in labor and transportation costs.

But why should prices that are controlled go up? There are two main reasons:

1. Inadequate enforcement of ceilings. Spotty surveys made by the United States Department of Commerce show many shopkeepers either ignoring or violating ceiling regulations. The Office of Price Administration already has about 40,000 employees and an appropriation of $120,000,000 from Congress, but Mr. Henderson has said this is not enough to cover rapidly increasing responsibilities in price control, rationing, and rent control. Measured against cost-of-living increases in the last war, he figures OPA is saving consumers better than $8,000,000,000 a year.

Permissive Increases

2. Permissive price increases. In order to assure adequate food supplies on grocery shelves, OPA has let some storekeepers mark up certain prices. Dealers are allowed to use as a ceiling on these articles either the highest selling price in March or a fixed percentage markup. By mid-November, lard under these regulations had advanced 6.4 per cent in a month, canned vegetables, 1.6 per cent, pink salmon, .9 per cent.

Some stores have higher ceiling prices than others. Except on a few items, that is legitimate. That is because OPA's price-ceiling orders have allowed stores to fix ceilings charged at some earlier period. Now OPA is beginning to substitute specific ceiling prices for the store-to-store kind. The new type of ceilings have been put on women's nylon hose, rubber heels, antifreeze. There are zone-wide prices for sugar. These ceilings are tied to definite-quality grades and types of goods which store-to-store ceilings are not.

Two of the most spectacular price-enforcement cases have recently been brought against leading Washington department stores.

A few scattered instances of con-

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Land and air forces of Axis in race to elude march of British for battle of Tunisia.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Forces in North Africa

OUTSIDE EL AGHEILA, Dec. 16—The last Axis forces were cleared out of Cyrenaica some time in the early hours this morning. Rommel's army is now entirely in Tripolitania, the western end of Libya. The westbound Germans, after vacating Mersa Brega on the previous day, passed through El Agheila without pausing.

This town now lies a few miles down the road in front of us, but we cannot enter until the sappers have cleared up the mines and booby traps.

We can watch the sappers at work, walking slowly down each side of the road with their mine detectors—a flat metal disk attached to a pole from which wires are connected to earphones.

The disk is held close to the ground and any metal object concealed beneath the surface produces a buzzing in the headphones.

Varied Types of Mines

An experienced sapper cannot only detect a mine by the tone of the buzzing but can distinguish the type of the mine—whether it is the now familiar powerful German "teller" mine, or one of the square French-made mines, which the Germans are also using now, or the anti-personnel "jumping-jack" mines, that jump up into the air a few feet before exploding, scattering a horizontal shower of shrapnel.

Piled up along the roadside are all these type-teller mines, round and flat, 14 inches in diameter, with a valve-like detonator in the center and painted either sand yellow or black, depending on whether they were intended for the sides or the middle of the asphalt road.

French mines are like neat little metal ammunition boxes, the jumping-jacks are like thermos bottles.

In addition, various objects are strewn about off the road—tin helmets, canteen water bottles and various articles of clothing. But all troops have strict orders not to touch anything, as all are potential booby traps. Water bottles especially are favorite German booby traps—you pull a cork and off it goes.

We stopped outside a roadhouse of the standard type encountered throughout Libya — a one-story flat-roofed structure around an inner court. It has an arched portico in front and is whitewashed inside and out.

Fighting by Proxy

This one is rather badly knocked about by shellfire. We were about to go inside when some one shouted at us—a military policeman—warning us to get away quickly as they suspeected there were time bombs around, and the whole structure would be likely to go up at any minute.

Thus does Marshal Rommel try to fight his rearguard delaying action by proxy, without losses to his own men. As a result Eighth

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Mud slows land action in Tunisia—Germans drive armored wedge in Soviet lines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A London report said the British Eighth Army had arrived at a point 100 miles west of El Agheila. If this report is correct, the sappers have worked their way through Marshal Rommel's elaborate mine fields and General Montgomery's men are in full pursuit of the fleeing Nazis over waterless desert toward Tripoli, 500 miles away.

So far, all official communiqués have described the Eighth Army as still bogged down in the mine fields just west of El Agheila, with only the air forces operating around Zauta en Nofilia—the 100-mile mark west of El Agheila. The main body of the British troops was generally thought to be in the neighborhood of Marble Arch, the nickname for a German-made airfield in the desert about 40 miles west of El Agheila.

However, once a safe channel has been made through the mine fields, there should be nothing to prevent General Montgomery from pushing rapidly on in the tracks of the much-battered German forces, which for several days have been an easy target for British and American dive bombers.

One result of Marshal Rommel's retreat already is apparent in a report that supply ships have reached Malta without molestation from Axis aircraft. This presumably means that North African air bases formerly used for harassing British Mediterranean convoys are in Allied hands and the command of that sea is passing from Axis to Allies.

Meanwhile, Allied forces in Tunisia are remaining relatively inactive owing to the soft muddy state of the ground following steady rains.

In Russia, the Germans are making desperate efforts to break the Russian hold on the roads to Stalingrad. To some extent they have succeeded. The Russians concede that an armored wedge has been driven through their lines southwest of Stalingrad, pushing through points newly won by the Russians, where the position had not been consolidated.

To offset this setback, the Russians have renewed attacks farther north in the vicinity of Velikie Luki, 90 miles from the Latvian border, presumably to make sure that no German troops are pulled away from that more wintry section of the front to reinforce the divisions around Stalingrad.

In the Southern Pacific, the situation has been clarified by eyewitness accounts of the battle for the Japanese base of Buna. In the village of Buna, capture of which was announced yesterday, there were said to be few Japanese left when the final attack was made by General MacArthur's men.

There are Japanese holding Buna Mission, only some 300 yards away, to be cleared out before the base can be used by the Allies.

Meanwhile, bombers are attacking a party of some 1,000 Japanese who landed at the Rivers Kumasi and Mambare, 20 to 40 miles to the north, and whose supporting fleet was driven off by the vigilance of the airmen.

They're Ready to Shoot

Associated Press

Women Guard Navy Base at South Weymouth

Known as Swags, 25 women, dressed in blue ski suits and hoods, and armed with riot guns, have relieved Marines and civilian male guards for other duties as they man gates and patrol outlying posts at the Air Base. See Story, Page 2.

Fuel Oil Crisis Is Very Real, Governor Warns Conference

"Any delusion that this is not a real crisis is wrong," declared Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday before newspaper publishers and radio men called in conference at the State House to discuss the fuel oil situation in the Bay State.

"We are faced with a terrific situation this winter," the Governor said, "and any reassurance is misleading and will be disastrous. I believe we are up against it worse than has yet been indicated."

Governor Saltonstall reported that his talks with Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes a week ago had convinced him that the time for recriminations and for going into past history had gone by and that now we must "conserve and convert." Although he confessed that he had been able to find no two authorities who would agree on the figures, the Governor said he believed it not far from the facts to say we had 89 per cent of last year's domestic fuel oil inventory, a stock of bunker (industrial) oil not quite as high as that but "coming along reasonably well," and almost no kerosene. This, he said, was not an encouraging picture at all, because demands on oil stocks are far greater this year than last.

Tank Cars Need Repairs

He declared that 20 to 25 per cent of the nation's tank cars are laid up for repairs at all times, due to the heavier demands now being made upon them. The only remedy he saw for the serious situation was widespread conversion to coal, and he announced that he had written Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, asking him to empower the Regional Office of Price Administration to refuse oil to any householder who can convert and does not do so.

Governor Saltonstall declared there was plenty of coal and that no one need fear inability to get coal if he should convert. In this statement, the Governor was confirmed by Oscar F. Ostby, New England solid fuels administrator, who added that "plenty of coal," however, did not mean all sizes at all times but that consumers might have to make do with a size which was not their first choice.

Enough Conversion Material

The Governor announced that plans for heating the State House by means of steam bought from the Boston Edison Company were in an advanced stage and would soon be in effect, although it would increase the Capitol's heating cost by $20,000 a year.

Walter F. Wheeler, regional director of WPB, told the conference that there was "a good supply of grates" and that Class-A stokers—those used in large industrial heating systems—were being turned out at the rate of 1,000 a day. There is enough conversion mate-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

New Guinea:

Japanese Strafed By Allied Airmen

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air forces have bombed ceaselessly the Japanese lodged in a new foothold near the mouth of the Mambare River while his land troops exerted heavy pressure on the invaders' dwindling Buna area shore positions to the southeast, advices from the front said.

Allied airmen also pounded

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

Blackout All Over the Bay State Rated as Coming Close to a Complete Success

Armed Women Guard Base At So. Weymouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH WEYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 16—And now it's the Swags—25 women dressed in blue ski suits and hoods, and armed with riot guns—who are helping guard the Navy's lighter-than-air base here.

Selected and trained by a U. S. Marine Commandant, and ready to carry on at home against saboteurs, just as the Marines are carrying out their orders on far-flung battle fronts, these women-in-uniform without an official military alliance are doing a man's sized job in a man's way.

The women range in age from 25 to 38 years. Some are married, and some are single. One is the mother of an Air Corpsman. They were hired, according to Lieut. Col. Chester Knowles, of the U. S. Marine Corps from Civil Service lists to relieve Marines and civilian male guards for other duties.

The women have been trained to fire riot guns accurately from the hip, and they also have been trained to man machine guns and anti-aircraft weapons. The women purchased their own uniforms—Navy blue fur-lined alpaca, made like a ski suit, heavy-duty boots, and flying helmets—at a cost of almost $50. They report for work daily, and work an eight-hour stretch, 40 hours a week, with all Civil Service benefits, and receive $1,500 a year.

By a Staff Photographer

Armed Women Guards Man South Weymouth Air Base

Checking credentials at the entrance gate to the South Weymouth Air Base, newly trained women guards, armed with riot guns, have taken over jobs of men who have been relieved for duty elsewhere.

Registration of Bicycles Awaits Tobin's Approval

All owners of bicycles in Boston would have to register their wheels and put on registration plates, if an order adopted by the City Council is approved by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Owners would be required to pay a fee of 25 cents to register their bicycles with the police, according to the provisions of the law. Besides having to conform to all traffic regulations "so far as they are obviously and reasonably applicable," the bicyclist would not be allowed to carry more than one person on a wheel "built for one."

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Fire Sweeps Amory Building; Loss Estimated at $1,000,000

While an aroused public was still demanding City Hall action to clean out Boston fire hazards, the city was struck by its third disastrous blaze in a month last night when Amory Building, Washington and West Streets, burned with an estimated $1,000,000 damage.

The all out signal was sounded at 1:18 p. m., 13 hours and 40 minutes after the first alarm. As late as 12:30 this afternoon ten fire companies were still on the scene battling remnants of what was termed "one of the most stubborn blazes in years."

Thirty-four Coast Guardsmen and 12 firemen were injured as the five-alarm blaze brought firefighters from all sections of Boston to the scene, and an estimated 270 men in Coast Guard uniforms pitched in to help.

In bitterly cold winter weather, Boston firemen repeated their heroic efforts of Nov. 15 at Armory Hall, East Boston, and of Nov. 28 at the Cocoanut Grove, but found the stubborn blaze too much for their war-depleted force to handle.

Not Determined

The cause of the fire had still not been definitely determined early today. Deputy Fire Chief William F. Quigley said he believed it started in the basement of the John Irving shoe store, which occupies part of the first floor, and spread rapidly due to an explosion of illuminating gas, which seeped through the six-story structure.

Lending substance to this theory of its origin, he related that the watchman smelled smoke between 10:45 and 11:15 p. m., believing it came from the rear cellar, where the shoe store is located. Present condition of the building bears out this version, he declared.

The Chief said the gas company had difficulty in shutting off the gas, preventing firemen from getting into the cellar for several hours. Finally the gas for all of West street was shut off, he declared.

Five Alarms

The first alarm was sounded at 11:38 p. m. last night, just an hour and 15 minutes after the air-raid sirens had sounded an all-clear, ending Boston's participation in a State-wide blackout. The second alarm was sounded shortly after, the third at 12:02, the fourth at 12:30, and a fifth when flames still broke away from doggedly battling firemen at 1:20.

Apparatus from nine suburban cities responded to the fifth alarm.

Several times the Fire Department believed it had the conflagration under control, but each time it broke out in a different section of the building, apparently carried from one portion of the building to another by elevator shafts and stair wells, possibly by the illuminating gas Chief Quigley mentioned.

Damage was increased by the fact that the portion of the building subject to most destruction, Sallinger's department store, was stocked with valuable furs and Christmas clothing.

Injuries were not immediately traced to defects in structure, as in the East Boston fire, or to fire-hazard inner conditions, as in the Cocoanut Grove blaze. The men were hurt when overcome by smoke and flame while attempting to put it out.

Saltonstall Says Crisis in Fuel Oil Is No 'Delusion'

Continued from Page 1

rial, he declared, provided the general public will act intelligently about the thing and use some good old Yankee ingenuity.

After Mr. Wheeler's statement, a challenge came from one of the invited guests who testified that he had been quite unable to see the right people at WPB or get any action whatever. Only yesterday, he declared, an official at WPB in Boston had turned him away with instructions to "write a letter giving us the best reasons you can and we'll see then what we can do." Mr. Wheeler offered to get action for him immediately following the meeting.

Asked whether use of one's automobile to drive to church was a violation of his proclamation last week banning Sunday driving, the Governor replied:

"This is a matter for your own conscience to decide," but explained that if other transportation was unavoidable, driving to church was not in violation of any regulation of his.

Doubling up of families has been under consideration for the past three weeks at least, the Governor revealed, but will be resorted to only after every other expedient has proved inadequate.

Maine Justice Named

AUGUSTA, Maine., Dec. 16 (AP)—By a unanimous vote, Maine's Executive Council today confirmed Gov. Sumner Sewall's selection of Arthur Eugene Sewall, of York, as a Superior Court Justice. The veteran York County lawyer, graduate of Harvard Law School and Dartmouth College, is not related to Governor Sewall.

McCormack For Shelving Of Politics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, the House Majority Leader, issued a session-end statement yesterday excoriating "those who are using the war to play contemptible partisan politics," and declaring that "politics as usual should be put on the shelf until victory is won."

"There have been a lot of unfair statements by a few members of Congress, as well as cheap sniping at the conduct of the war by our great commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt, and by our military and naval leaders," he said.

"Such tactics and utterances only tend to create divisions among our people."

Discussing recent Congressional events, Representative McCormack cited the pigeonholing of Mr. Roosevelt's request for authority to suspend tariff laws when they interfere with the free movement of property or information essential to the war effort, and accused the Republicans of playing partisan politics with this measure.

"There are some people," he continued, "who tried to make political capital — cheap political capital—out of the arrangements made before the invasion of Africa. The best evidence of the cheapness and danger of their statements is the fact that in today's papers there appears the story that Dakar lines up with the Allies.

"If it were not for the fine work done in advance by our diplomats, and our military leaders, under the leadership, guidance and instructions of President Roosevelt, tens of thousands of our American boys would have been killed or wounded before we could have accomplished in Africa what has been done to date."

Saltonstall Accepts Herter Murals for State

In an impressive ceremony in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall accepted in behalf of the Commonwealth five decorative murals painted by Albert Herter, father of Representative Christian Herter, Speaker of the House, and presented by the father and son to the State.

The five murals called "Milestones on the Road to Freedom in Massachusetts," hang in panels back of the Speaker's dais in the House.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rattioning began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Dec. 14
2,000 gals	471⅝
1,500 gals	353¾
1,000 gals	236
500 gals	118

Reilly Readies 'Grove' Case For Grand Jury

Boston's Fire Commissioner, William Arthur Reilly, this morning entered the secret hearing-room at State Police Headquarters where the state-county board of inquiry is investigating the Cocoanut Grove fire to prepare evidence for possible indictments by the Grand Jury.

Mr. Reilly, whose public investigation has been suspended pending further research, followed James Welansky, who returned today to testify as acting manager of the Grove in place of his indisposed brother, Barnett. Mr. Welansky had already appeared at Mr. Reilly's hearing, and yesterday was believed to have refused to testify, standing on constitutional rights.

The only other witness this morning was John J. Downey of the Fire Department's arson squad, as the staffs of the State Attorney general and county district attorney began sifting the accumulated evidence and testimony of more than 200 witnesses in preparing evidence.

Urgency of remedial as well as punitive action was emphasized last night by another major fire in the downtown area. While the joint board is primarily interested in law enforcement, new and better laws as well as better enforcement continued to be urged in other directions.

One experienced legislator, who refused to be quoted, held that the State Legislature should insist on a proper building and safety code, if the City Council, the mayor, the building commissioner, and the unofficial advisory committee on business and professional leaders did not act soon.

Delay may have been caused by a combination of circumstances, he pointed out: the unofficial committee was primarily interested in modernizing and simplifying building laws for more economical construction, rather than for safety's immediate sake, and with the defense and war booms, the interests represented by the committee were preoccupied with record activity under the old laws.

This legislator, spreading his criticism, held that the complexity of existing building laws gave a "vested interest" to the city's building department as the only major source of interpretation of laws which ought to be simply understood by everyone, he held. The indispensability of the building department may have encouraged the department to countenance delay by the advisory committee.

Meanwhile, Leo Schwartz, who has received $7,192 in a year and a half as special attorney to codify the committee's proposals, was expected to report soon to the City Council.

To prevent further tragedy, the Boston School Committee banned Christmas trees from school rooms.

Bond Buying Lags In Bay State

Declaring that Bay Staters are "letting our Government and our men in uniform down" through neglect in purchasing War Bonds, Daniel J. Doherty, State Administrator of the Massachusetts War Savings Staff, said recently that the more than 2,000,000 wage earners in the State must invest $12.70 each in order to reach the December War Bond quota, which totals $25,400,000.

During the seven months in which a quota has been established, the Massachusetts quota has been reached only once, Mr. Doherty said, as he urged wage earners to redouble their efforts.

"During the Christmas season, especially, it would be highly appropriate to give 'a present with a future—a War Bond,'" he said, as he emphasized that the men in service may be required to stem a Japanese or German assault even on Christmas Day.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Much colder this afternoon and tonight with a severe cold wave. Temperatures near zero tonight. Fifteen to twenty mile per hour wind tonight.

Southwestern Maine and New Hampshire: Much colder with a cold wave tonight. Fresh winds.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Much colder with a severe cold wave tonight. Fresh winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 8:02 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Chinese Porcelain" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

The Boston Committee for the Blind will have its annual Holiday Party at 2 p. m. The entertainment will be in the form of a play presented by the Drama Group of the Boston Section of the Council of Jewish Women.

A recital will be given by Marjorie Lehmann, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

A Service of Christmas Carols will be given by The University Choir and the Choral Society of Radcliffe College at Memorial Church in Cambridge at 4:30 p. m. and 8:15 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Clarification Still Needed on Test Signals

Confusion over New England's new double-signal set of air-raid alarms marred an otherwise near-perfect Massachusetts blackout last night as the entire, snow-blanketed state of 4,300,000 persons plunged into blackness from 10 to 10:15 p. m.

Reaching from the tip of Cape Cod to the top of the Berkshire hills, and from the New Hampshire-Vermont border in the north to the Connecticut-Rhode Island border in the south, the curtain of darkness over Massachusetts was pierced only by specially exempted lights from seven important war industries and by lights from homes and factories misunderstanding the signals.

It had previously been announced that all war plants, no matter how vital, would black out at least 10 minutes. All but seven did so.

Col. Harold G. Storke, Internal Security officer of the First Service Command, conducted the test, Massachusetts' first on a State-wide basis Although word of the imminence of a blackout leaked out in some sections of Metropolitan Boston, the time schedule was a surprise to a great many of the Sttae's 380,000 ARP workers.

Schedule of Signals

The schedule was as follows:

Green 1—Planes "detected" 150 miles away: 9:31 p. m.

Green 2—Planes 60 miles away: 9:50 p. m.

Green 3—Planes nearly overhead: 10 p. m.

Green 4—Danger over: 10:15 p. m.

Complaints continued to be heard today from householders and others at the "grass roots" who insist that the "higher-ups" still haven't made the air-raid procedure sufficiently simple and clear-cut.

There was unmistakable evidence of confusion in the fact that many a house light, and even the illumination from one factory, came on just when it should have been going out: namely, on the Green 3, when in a real raid, danger would be most imminent.

This is the same difficulty experienced in numerous smaller blackouts run according to the double-signal plan. Although not Army-approved until Dec. 10, this plan has been used in the Bay State for approximately six months.

Pointed Questions Raised

These were the questions and complaints being voiced:

"We know we black out on the sound of the siren, but which siren?" [Actually, the blackout begins when street lights go out.]

"How am I to get my 'ears attuned,' as I've been asked when there is such a jumble of sound; sirens from my town making one noise, sirens from near-by towns another, sirens from war plants still another?"

"My problem is that I can't hear any sirens at all. In the winter, with windows tightly shut, curtains down, and the radio on, they just aren't loud enough."

Officials explained away some of these objections today.

In Boston, for example, the cold winter weather clogged several of the large motor-driven sirens, and they did not sound. John J. Walsh, Director of the City Committee on Public Safety, said they would have to be equipped with heaters.

Radio-listeners would be warned, in the event enemy planes were actually attacking, by a special announcement over the air.

Apparently cities and towns simply haven't the money or the metal priorities to install uniform air raid signals.

But no authorities explained the fact that today—more than a year after Pearl Harbor—there is still no general understanding of how a blackout works.

In New York, where the audible mobilization signal is sounded on the Green 2, everything occurs at once: the first sound of the sirens, the blackout of street lights, the general blackout, and the mobilization of men and women with arm bands and white helmets.

People are told simply: turn out your lights the first time you hear the air raid sirens. Keep them out until the all-clear.

In Massachusetts, householders have to ignore the first siren and watch the street lights; and the result so far has been confusion and spotty blackouts, observers are pointing out.

Curley Suit Enters on Fifth Day of Trial

Continued from Page 1

the hearing, according to Mr. Rowley. "I asked Governor Curley about 6 p. m. if we could adjourn for dinner, but the Governor said: 'The hearing will go on.' Mr. Storey remained on the stand continuously.

"Having nothing to eat, Mr. Storey became exhausted. He swayed in his chair. He could hardly hear the questions asked him. I asked Governer Curley for a recess, but he replied: 'We will stay all night if necessary.'

"I went around to the back of the Governor's chair and told him that Mr. Storey would faint, and that that would not help Mr. Curley personally or politically, but he replied: 'Why not get him to resign.'

"I told the Governor that Mr. Storey would not resign. He had done no wrong. You can take him out to Boston Common and crucify him, but he won't resign. He is a new type of man to you—one that you are not used to."

The hearing was resumed on the following Tuesday, and continued along the same lines, without a break, from 1 p. m. to 8 or 8:30 p. m., testified Mr. Rowley.

Motor Mart Taxes

During the course of hearings before the Governor's Council Attorney Feeney asked if Mr. Storey was counsel for the Motor Mart Garage and as such sought a payment of taxes on the Motor Mart Company from the City of Boston, at the same time that Mr. Story was a member of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Story said he was counsel for the Motor Mart, but that he did not seek abatement of taxes for them, according to the testimony of Mr. Rowley. Mr. Storey employed outside counsel for any legal services needed by the Motor Mart during the time that he was a member of the Finance Commission, Mr. Rowley testified.

The question was then asked of Mr. Rowley if he knew of a resolution passed by the Governor's Council regarding Mr. Storey. The reply was "Yes." Further questions brought out the fact that the resolution exonerated Mr. Storey of any dishonesty.

At the opening of the trial this morning Mr. Mansfield was cross-examined by Wendell P. Murray, Counsel for Mr. Curley, relative to his talks with Governor Curley at the State House regarding the Dolan case and the bill for investigating the City of Boston's finances. Mr. Mansfield said that he did not intend to create the impression of linking the two cases.

Not Cordial Terms

Q. "You and Governor Curley were not on cordial terms then?"

A. "Not very."

Q. "As a political opponent of Mr. Curley in 1929 you made attacks on him?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Vigorous?"

A. "Every attack was as vigorous as I could make it."

Q. "That feeling continued for years?"

A. "I wouldn't say so."

Questions brought out that the attacks referred to were verbal ones mostly made in political speeches on the radio. Mr. Mansfield testified that he denounced the acts of Mr. Curley as a public official and not as an individual. Also that it was not personal animosity. Replying to the question, "You like him, don't you?" Mr. Mansfield said, "No, I don't like him."

Mr. Mansfield was asked who called his attention to the present suit and when. He said that John L. Hall, counsel for the Curtis Publishing Company against whom the suit was filed, notified him about 10 days ago. Questioned by Mr. Murray as to his willingness to testify, Mr. Mansfield said "I did not want to come here. I'm here on summons and wouldn't be here if I were not."

Lincoln Filene, Boston merchant, was called as a witness because of his interest in public education and in this community, and testified that he recalled writing a letter of protest to Governor Curley about the removal of Payson Smith as State Commissioner of Education. Mr. Filene testified that Mr. Smith's qualifications for the office were of the highest and that his removal would result in serious harm.

James M. Curley when Governor, summoned Frederick W. Mansfield, who was then Mayor of Boston, to the State House in 1935 and told Mr. Mansfield that "you ought to lay off" an investigation by the city law department of the late Edmund L. Dolan who was then Treasurer of the City of Boston, it was testified by Mr. Mansfield.

Testimony of Mr. Mansfield also disclosed that on still another occasion, Mr. Curley told the former Mayor to "lay off" Mr. Dolan.

Mr. Mansfield was the first defense witness. Questioned by John L. Hall, counsel for the Curtis Publishing Company, as to the investigation of Mr. Dolan and in what way it concerned him as Mayor, Mr. Mansfield said that allegations had been made that through the machinations of Mr. Dolan some of the city's money was misappropriated, and that "as Mayor it was my duty to get the money back if the charges were true."

At a meeting with Governor Curley at the State House, Mr. Mansfield testified, there was conversation about a bill which had passed the Legislature, contemplating an investigation of the finances of the city of Boston.

The Governor said he might either sign or veto the bill but didn't say what he intended to do, Mr. Mansfield testified. "He then asked me about the Dolan investigation. He said he didn't think it was wise to waste the city's money by going on with the investigation of Dolan."

Mr. Mansfield testified that the Governor told him that "Dolan had been investigated and investigated and investigated, and he always comes out clean. You ought to lay off that investigation of Dolan." The reply of Mr. Mansfield, he testified, was "Governor, I don't know Mr. Dolan. I've never seen him. I don't know anything about him. The charges were made, and an investigation asked, and it was turned over to the law department. Mr. Foley, who is the head of the law department is away, but even if he were here, I wouldn't ask him to stop it."

Continuing, Mr. Mansfield said that "the Governor then asked 'What about this bill?' relating to the proposed investigation of the city's finances. I said 'sign it if you want to, or veto it.'"

Mr. Mansfield then said he told the Governor "I would reserve my vetoing power for more important things. I don't think this is important enough. The financial difficulties of the city of Boston didn't start with me. They started way back when you were Mayor. Sign the bill if you want to, but as far as vetoing it, I wouldn't veto it if I were Governor."

In reply to another question, Mr. Mansfield said "on another occasion I went to see him about a bill I filed on removing all or part of the Elevated structure. He asked me if the Dolan investigation was still going on. I replied that 'you know very well it is.' He then asked if it was going to stop, and I replied 'No, and you know very well that it isn't.' He told me that Mr. Dolan was on the commission to investigate the finances of Boston."

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Gasoline Rationing May Determine Length of New Hampshire Legislative Session

Right Job at the Right Time WMC Seeks for Every Citizen

War Activities in New England

Under its victory slogan to have "the right worker in the right job at the right time," the War Manpower Commission's office in Boston today called upon every citizen to ask himself or herself whether he or she is in the "right job at the right time."

"If you live in a war center and are not doing war work," an announcement read, "see your local United States Employment Service office about a war job or free training.

"If you live outside a war production center, don't go to one in search of a job unless the U. E. E. S. tells you to," the Commission added.

Speaking through the Office of War Information, the Commission stressed the individual responsibility particularly of those in major towns and cities to meet the manpower shortage from among existing populations. This naturally calls for much more conversion of housewives and non-war workers, the Commission emphasized.

"Almost every major war center now existing is crowded to the eaves," the Commission said, "houses are almost impossible to find, transportation systems are loaded to the breaking point, sanitation facilities are becoming inadequate.

"The case history of one community is cited as typical of what many cities are facing," it was pointed out. "This community has already imported thousands of workers and placed a heavy strain on its housing and transportation facilities, but must take on 55,000 more workers in the next year.

"Although there has been a partial relaxation of restrictions, some firms still continue in a refusal to hire negro labor. Some plants are hiring white women to replace men called into the armed forces, but few offer opportunities to negro women.

"If this community expects to fill its war contracts it must (1) transfer personnel from non-war jobs to war production, (2) utilize fully its negroes and other minority groups, (3) encourage employment of women and handicapped workers, (4) provide for adequate housing and transportation for indispensable inmigrants, and (5) expand its job breakdowns, in-plant training, and co-operation between placement and training officials."

The Commission, "as it tackles the biggest personnel job in history, recognizes that millions of workers, foresaking the habits of a lifetime, must be recruited from non-war industry and minority groups and among the handicapped persons, married women, students and older persons who would not normally be engaged in any occupation," it added.

By the end of 1943 or early in 1944, the Commission "expects that 9,700,000 citizens will be in the armed forces, 20,000,000 in war industry, 19,600,000 in civilian industry, 7,900,000 in year-round farm work and the remainder in miscellaneous occupations. Additional millions will be needed seasonally in the various agricultural areas."

Wasteful If Too Tasteful

Soldiers' emergency rations are supposed to be for an emergency and that is why the Quartermaster Corps does not want them to be too tasteful, says an article about the diet of America's fighting men, in the winter issue of the Yale Review, published today.

Solid but not too tempting, the "iron rations" can be eaten on all the far-flung fronts and only minor modifications need be made for the widely different climates encountered, it was pointed out. For example, a special chocolate bar was designed to fit a shirt pocket and was made to remain solid at 120 degrees Fahrenheit, so that it would not melt in tropical heat.

Harvard's Oriental Press

Hundreds of Oriental-language dictionaries have been published by Harvard University Press to meet the growing demand by the armed forces. Existing dictionaries, mostly Japanese, have been reproduced photographically by the Press in collaboration with the Harvard Yenching Institute.

Since Pearl Harbor's defeat, the Press has published four Japanese-English dictionaries, one English-Japanese dictionary, and one elementary Chinese dictionary; in addition, a revised Japanese gazetteer is scheduled to be published soon.

Advertising Club To Aid WPB in Its Typewriter Drive

The Advertising Club of Boston has appointed a special committee to aid the War Production Board in its current drive to raise 44,000 typewriters now in use in New England business firms, for the use of the armed forces. Heading this committee is E. Benjamin Redfield, Jr., of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The WPB flatly affirmed today that no typewriters bought from any business concern will go into government service. "All machines purchased," a spokesman for WPB said, "will go directly to the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission, except for 30,000 machines which will go to our fighting allies through Lend-Lease."

The Office of War Information today characterized this drive as "fully as vital as scrap" and urged the public to realize that battles can be lost and victory delayed "if we fail to give our fighting men the mechanized writing equipment they need for fast, clear, accurate orders and communications." At present they believe there is a lack of public understanding and sympathy with the situation.

The OWI disclosed that a recent Army requisition for 207,000 machines is still unfilled. Every business concern in New England will be asked to sell one out of every four of its machines to the armed services.

Five-Cent Rides For the Children

Children under 14 years of age will be given the benefit of a five-cent fare for a single ride anywhere on the Boston Elevated Railway system, starting tomorrow and continuing through Christmas Day, it was announced today by Edward Dana, President of the railway.

Mr. Dana also announced that for the first 11 months of 1942 the Elevated Railway showed a net profit of $405,630 after provision had been made for Federal income taxes. This is compared to a loss of $1,627,067 for the corresponding months of 1941. Revenue passengers showed an increase of 56,484,000, or an approximate 20 per cent above last year's figure.

Ration Allows Only One Trip To Concord

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 16—The amount of gasoline made available for New Hampshire legislators may well have an effect on the length of the 1943 session. As things now stand, the legislators have been informed that they will receive only sufficient gasoline for one trip between their homes and Concord during the session. Whether or not a large number of lawmakers will move into Concord for the session and hurry up the lawmaking activities so as to get back home remains to be seen. This does not seem very probable when it is taken into consideration that the more than 400 representatives receive only $200 apiece for the session plus mileage allowance for one round trip a week from their homes to Concord. It may be that the transportation problem will tend to cut down attendance to a day a week for many members and thereby prolong the length of the session.

Wartime Legislation

This will be the first session of the New Hampshire lawmakers since the start of the present war. They will be called on to enact a number of pieces of wartime legislation and to draft a budget to meet the changed conditions. What legislation the State has on the statute books to handle the wartime situation was enacted months before the start of the war. As for budget problems, the lawmakers will find that a number of important sources of revenue to the State have tumbled because of the war. And they will find that while some activities have been curbed, operations of other activities call for more money and that the tendency toward higher wages and higher costs of materials will add to the cost of State government. Whether or not the lawmakers will be able to draft a budget under these changed conditions without resorting to new taxes remains to be seen.

Fire-Prevention Laws

The incoming session of the New Hampshire lawmakers is going to be asked for drastic changes in the State's fire-prevention laws. The plans call for a commissioin of five or more members and a State Fire Marshal with broad policing powers. The move is gaining momentum as a result of the Cocoanut Grove fire in Boston. Several such proposals have been advanced in the past but have been defeated. Under the current proposal, all authority would be centralized and sufficient provisions would be made for enforcement. Throughout the State, there has been evidence of an awakening to the need for fire safety. Austin Gibbons, Superintendent of Schools at Manchester, has hit out at blocking various exits from school structures. And in some cases, doors on public buildings that open inward are being changed so as to open out.

Fuel-Oil Rations

The distribution of fuel oil rations in New Hampshire has not been spared the criticisms that have been forthcoming in other parts of the East. Ration boards throughout the State have received a large number of appeals from oil users. Officials of the Office of Price Administration point out that many oil users are making a common error in computing the relationship between their oil for this year and that which they used last year. It is pointed out that it is fairly common practice by the complainants to forget to add the amount of oil they had on hand Oct. 1 to that covered by their coupons to compute the anticipated supply for this year and to subtract that left over last spring from last year's purchases. Many fuel users have found that they purchased oil on promises to deliver coupons in excess of their coupons for the first two periods. But the State OPA office has cleared up this problem by announcing that in such cases No. 3 coupons may also be delivered to dealers with the understanding that the dealers will turn the No. 3 coupons over to their ration boards at once, with an explanation, and they will be given No. 2 coupons to replace the No. 3's.

Associated Press

Smith College Girls Replace Men as Snow Shovelers

At Northampton, Mass., Smith College girls shoveled snow from the campus walks after the season's first storm as part of their promise to do the work formerly performed by a crew of 32 men, all of whom are now in the nation's armed forces. Two Waves, stationed at the College Training School, are shown walking down the path made for them. However, it's not all work and no play, as noted by the fun at the right.

Smith College Students Offered Summer Course

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 16 (AP)—Smith College recently offered its students an acceleration of their college program in the form of a 12-week summer school beginning in June. The plan is entirely voluntary. Students either may take part in the new program or do useful summer work.

Yankee Network Is Sold To General Tire Company

Announcement today of the purchase of the Yankee Network by William O'Neil, President of the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, caused a mild sensation in Boston radiocasting circles.

The sale marked the transfer of financial control of one of New England's newer "institutions" to outside interests. Broadly, the sale of the regional network meant that radiocasting has "come of age" as a profitable investment.

Operation of the network, however, is to remain in the hands of John Shepard, 3d, President of the network who pioneered in the development of radiocasting in New England. Application for transfer of the network will be made within a few days by Mr. Shepard to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C., the General Tire statement said.

No Big Change in View

Provided sale of the Yankee Network to General Tire is granted by the FCC, a statement issued also by Mr. Shepard said, no material changes are contemplated nor are there under consideration any changes in personnel. Mr. Shepard is retained under a five-year management contract, his statement continued.

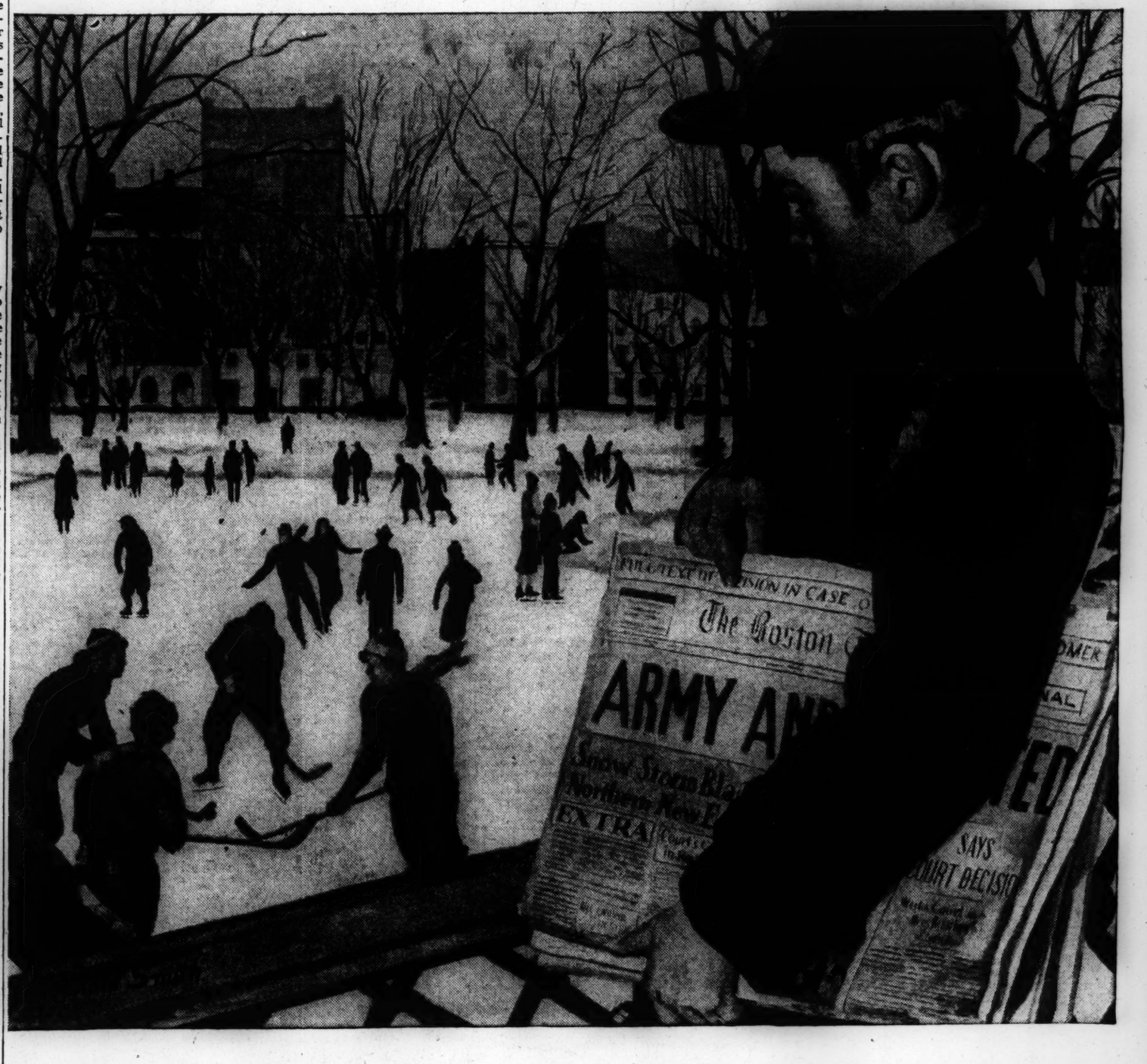
The sole reason for the sale of the Yankee Network, Mr. Shepard's statement added, was consideration of future inheritance tax problems.

Sale of the network will carry with it the ownership of the network, the Colonial Network, and the wholly owned and operated Stations WNAC, in Boston; WEAN, Providence, R. I.; WAAB, Worcester, Mass.; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.; and the Frequency Modulation Stations W43B, Paxton, Mass., and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H.

Other Participating Stations

Programs, however, are distributed to 21 stations in New England, which include, in addition to the Shepard-owned transmitters, WSCH, Portland, Maine; WLLH, Lowell, Mass.; WSAR, Fall River, Mass.; WLBZ, Bangor, Maine; WTHT, Hartford, Conn.; WATR, Waterbury, Conn.; WFEA, Manchester, N. H.; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass.; WBRK, Pittsfield, Mass.; WHYN, Holyoke, Mass.; WNLC, New London, Conn.; WEIM, Fitchburg, Mass.; WLNH, Laconia, N. H.; WRDO, Augusta, Maine; WCOU, Lewiston, Maine; WHAI, Greenfield, Mass., and WSYB, Rutland, Vt.

Purchase of the Yankee Network, the rubber company's statement continued, was the first step in the company's postwar expansion plans. Through the network, it added, the Akron company will tell the people of New England of the advances made in synthetic rubber and continue its news and entertainment features.



ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND TO THE MOTORING PUBLIC

Governor Saltonstall's latest proclamation calls for Massachusetts to observe "Gasless" Sundays, and to avoid all Sunday pleasure driving for the duration. As the largest automobile renting company in New England we now go on public record as offering our complete cooperation with both the letter and the spirit of the Governor's Proclamation.

At the time when gasoline rationing first went into effect we published the statement in all Boston newspapers announcing our position of full adherence to the principles of the rationing program as applied to rented vehicles.

To date we have been following the policy set up by the government officials whereby persons may use rented vehicles in a manner comparable to the use of their own cars under rationing restrictions. Now that the Governor has stated that cars should not be used on Sundays except for absolutely essential driving we shall conform in every way. NO cars will be rented for pleasure on Sundays at any of our stations until the oil and rubber situations have been improved to the point where such use of cars will not be against the public interest.

We have received many calls inquiring as to whether it is still possible to rent a car. It is, but we will not permit our service to be used to circumvent the rationing program of the Governor's Proclamation. A large part of our population today is working in war industry or in services essential to the public welfare. We invite inquiries from these people as to their eligibility for rental service. Our telephone number is HUB. 0800 and an attendant is always ready to answer your questions. We take this opportunity to thank our old customers for their indulgence in the restrictions that have been imposed on our rental service due to war conditions over which we have no control.

It is our considered opinion that it is not the object of the Office of Defense Transportation or the Office of Price Administration or our State authorities to place restrictions on any kind of transportation which is to promote the war effort and win the war at the earliest possible date.

CONSERVE—AND KEEP 'EM ROLLING FOR VICTORY!

R. S. ROBIE, INC.

Motor Mart Garage, Park Sq., Boston

Howe to Give Commencement Address at Tech

Clarence D. Howe, Waltham-born Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, is to give the commencement address at the seventy-sixth graduation exercises of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Symphony Hall on Feb. 1, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President, announced yesterday.

Paul V. McNutt, Director of the War Manpower Commission, will deliver the baccalaureate address at the service for the Class of 1943, on Sunday, Jan. 30, Dr. Compton also announced.

Mr. Howe, who is a graduate of the Institute, is Canada's "Donald Nelson." As Minister of Supplies and Munitions he is responsible for the vast war production program of the Dominion. At the moment Canada, according to the Institute's statement, is said to be producing more materials of war, in proportion to its total population, than any other country in the world.

Mr. McNutt, as director of the nation's manpower, is vested with executive authority which gives him complete control over the utilization for war of the skills of every man and woman in the country.

His father didn't plan it that way

IT DIDN'T HURT Bill Henry to sell papers. But even now, twenty years later, certain memories still hurt . . . the memory of his mother's struggle to make ends meet . . . the memory of her valiantly making last year's dress do, so that a growing boy could have a Sunday suit . . . the memory of the brave smile that couldn't quite mask the pain in her eyes, as she watched him start out with his papers while other boys were going skating, or swimming, or playing ball on the corner sand lot.

* * *

TODAY BILL has a boy of his own — a son he is as proud of as his Dad was of him . . . a boy for whom he has wonderful plans. But Bill knows from experience what can happen to the most ambitious plans. He has pledged the security of *his* wife and *his* boy in the way open to every man with a job and a family. The way his father meant to take some day — but somehow didn't. The modern, practical way of life insurance.

* * *

BILL HENRY'S life insurance plan fits his situation perfectly, yet it might not suit yours at all. The John Hancock agent who planned his protection took into consideration the fact that Mrs. Henry was married right out of school and has no business training — that there would be social security benefits for her and the boy if anything happens to Bill. . . . Like every John Hancock representative, he has been trained to consider these and many other factors. He knows, because of his company's experience with six million policyholders, that no two families are alike . . . that every client needs the specialized service which he is equipped to give . . .

When the John Hancock man calls on you, remember that he is prepared to give his complete and conscientious attention to your special problem. Take him into your confidence. It will place you under no obligation whatever.

John Hancock
Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
GUY W. COX, President

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

N. E. Farm and Garden Sale Of Wreaths Begins Tomorrow

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Local members of the New England Farm and Garden Association were working like Trojans yesterday and today to put the final decorative touches on the garlands and wreaths you'll find on sale at Horticultural Hall tomorrow and Friday.

With the motto "Christmas Is Christmas in War or Peace," they are determined that this annual sale will in no way fall short of those to which Bostonians have looked forward in years past. "In fact, we thought it was more important to keep this project going this year than ever before," declared Mrs. John H. Cunningham, who for many seasons has been active in planning the sale.

The basic green wreaths which Mrs. Cunningham and her corps of workers trim with everything from painted gourds to walnut shells are sent in by farmers' wives from all over New England. To them the sale of these greens means cash that is harder to get than usual, now that so many of their young people have been drafted into the armed services. "And if it was ever vital to keep these women going in the off season, it is today," Mrs. Cunningham added, "for they must be encouraged to remain on the farms."

The finished wreaths on display tomorrow represent a tremendous amount of work on the part of women here. Theirs is the job of transforming the fragrant chaos of balsam and pine and decorative material into gay, salable Christmas decorations. Box upon box of cones, gourds, nuts, dried weeds, painted acorns, Jerusalem cherries, silvered pine, painted pepper grass, wax grapes, and other intriguing items have filled Horticultural Hall these past few days.

Mrs. Cunningham is chief designer and her workers carry out her wishes. It's cold working there and ruinous to one's finger nails. No defense worker's hands could get much dirtier, but it's fun. Christmas is in the air. "I look forward to this all year," said one of the women, as she deftly tied a sprig of dried burdock to a work of art whose basis was three wreaths fastened together in cloverleaf formation. "I pick up materials all through the year," another added, "and am always planning ways to use them."

"We are trying to keep to the red and green and the natural woodsy browns this year," Mrs. Cunningham told us. She had just directed the placing of the last red gourd on a huge balsam wreath destined to grace the classic white columns of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. In former seasons, the Association has shown many elaborate gold and silver wreaths, but it feels these would be unpatriotic at the moment, even if the materials were available.

Of course, good use will be made of what few gilded trimmings are left over from last year. We saw some graceful silvered whisks of long pine, and wondered where they would fit in. And there were delicate sprays of silvered ostrich-plume fern. What intrigued us most, however, were the tiny ears of strawberry corn, richly red and perfectly shaped. Bits of California pepper tree were lovely with red Leucothoë. No wonder the women enjoy putting together all these things. It's one way of painting a picture.

Fortunately, the Association has a supply of wire left from last year's orgy of wreath-making. "We didn't have to buy any, but we're guarding what we have like hawks," one worker explained. It has been difficult this time for Mrs. Cunningham and her cochairman, Mrs. James D. Colt, to find enough helpers. "Our friends are just too busy with war work," Mrs. Cunningham said.

The Association takes care to abide by all conservation rules, as Mrs. Cunningham explained when we admired some bunches of imitation black alder. Alder is on the conservation list. Every wreath sold at the Farm and Garden sale bears the blue and yellow tag of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, which reads: "This tag is issued to individuals legitimately procuring and not wantonly destroying Christmas green material." You are urged to look for this tag wherever you buy greens.

Among those who will serve at the various tables are Mrs. W. Lloyd Aycock, Mrs. W. Emerson Barrett, Mrs. William Barton, Mrs. Peter K. Boshco, Mrs. Stanwood G. Bradlee, Mrs. Emmy Camp, Mrs. Charles Terry Collens, Mrs. Robert F. Daley, Mrs. John Dane, Jr., Mrs. Earl E. Davidson, Mrs. Frank H. Day, Jr., Mrs. John C. Dewey, Miss Eleanor Dewey, Mrs. Walter H. Dietz, Mrs. Earle H. Eacker, Mrs. Isaac Edmands, Mrs. William Ellery, Mrs. John G. Flint, Mrs. Lawrence H. Hansel, Mrs. Robert Holdsworth, Mrs. Gilbert Horrax, Mrs. Arthur Howell, Mrs. Henderson Inches, and Mrs. Arthur Ingalls.

By a Staff Photographer

Women Make Wreath for Farm and Garden Sale

Mrs. H. H. Richardson of Brookline, left, and Mrs. C. H. Paulsen of Hingham, members of the New England Farm and Garden Association, put the finishing touches on a wreath for the annual sale of Christmas greens in Horticultural Hall tomorrow and Friday. This huge wreath, destined to adorn one of Boston's public buildings, is trimmed with a cluster of gourds painted bright holiday red.

Christmas Gifts

Unusual Jewelry and Silver

MASONIC JEWELRY

Frederick T. Widmer

Jeweler and Silversmith

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(OVER WHITNEY'S)

If you have bought WAR BONDS as your investment in Freedom . . and if you have done your patriotic share in the countless little things that will spell Victory . . then express your faith in the American Way of Life by celebrating the spirit of Christmas. For Christmas is no longer merely a word . . but a symbol of those rich traditions we are fighting and working to preserve. Believe with all your heart . . there will always be a Christmas.

London Harness Company

SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET

BOSTON

Arlington Women Meet Thursday

The Seventh District Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will be held on Thursday in the Robbins Town Hall, Arlington, with the Arlington Woman's Club as hostess.

Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation, and Mrs. Max Ulin, State Chairman of International Relations, will speak at the morning session which opens at 10:30. Mrs. Ulin will discuss the part propaganda plays in each person's activity today. Mrs. Charles C. Kolster, District Director, will preside.

In the afternoon, Don Bate will analyze America's stake in world affairs. In his extensive travels throughout Europe and Asia, he has come in close contact with officials of countries with which the United States is at war.

The musical program will feature Miss Palmyra DaCamara, pianist. Mrs. Elliott Barker, Chairman of International Relations, and Mrs. Norman Griffin, Music Chairman, have arranged the day's program.

Women's City Club Plans Afternoon Talk

Miss Vasanthi Rama Rau of India, a junior at Wellesley College, will give tomorrow the first of the Women's City Club's newly arranged late afternoon talks. Realizing that wartime duties now make it impossible for many women to attend events earlier in the day, the club is having a series of lectures at 5:15 this winter. Miss Rau will speak on "Women of India, 1942."

Hoover Talk In Chicago On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Herbert Hoover tonight addresses the Executive Club in Chicago. His subject is "Approaches to Peace Making," BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Selections from Sigmund Romberg's operetta, "New Moon," will be sung on Great Moments in Music with Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, in the leading roles, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Bing Crosby makes one of his rare guest appearances when he visits Lionel Barrymore's "Mayor of the Town." In addition to "White Christmas," Bing sings a medley of old tunes he has made famous, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Bob Burns, the "Arkansas Traveler," has fallen unwilling heir to a small-town newspaper and will reluctantly settle down to chronicle the activities of the same group of citizens, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Charles Laughton is Eddie Cantor's guest tonight, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Thursday

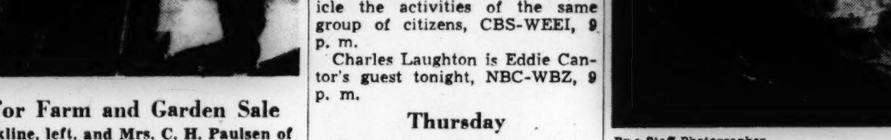
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will entertain, and interview a group of foreign students at a tea given under the auspices of the Friendly Relations Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and arranged in co-operation with International Student House, BLUE-WHDH, 4:30 p. m.

Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in a special Yuletide Children's Concert, playing "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," by Bach-Adilliet; Zador's "Children's Symphony"; Dukas' "Sorcerer's Apprentice," a Carol, "We Three Kings"; McDonald's Suite "From Childhood," for harp and orchestra, with Edna Phillips, soloist, and Strauss' "Emperor Waltz," MBS-WNAC, 3:30 p. m.

The inaugural performance of "Audition Preview," presenting drama tryouts for Broadway, via radio, opens with Claire Luce, Myron McCormick, and Frank Lovejoy co-starring in "A Wind Is Rising," by Harry Kleiner, BLUE, 3 p. m. (Not on WHDH).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	Three R's: variety show	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	"Christmas Cheer"
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Dick Todd's Orchestra
4:15 Raymond Scott's Or.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	Across the Footlights	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
4:30 Bonding for Liberty	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Bridgeport String Ensemble: Frank Foti, con.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45 News Service	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00 The Victory Front	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dick Robertson's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrington": sk.	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee: Taxes	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	program
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow": drama,	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Bowling and Football
6:30 Walt. Cassell, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music: Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Fred & Posey Jamboree	Concert Album	This Is the Army: music
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Fred & Posey Jamboree	John Harry, comments	Your Army
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15 Manning; orch.	Lum 'n' Abner	Man": dramatic sketch	"The Barries," songs	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatized stories star-	Broadway Bandwagon
8:45 Hershoit; News	night": dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	ring Henry Hull	Broadway Bandwagon
9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar-	Herbert Hoover	Eddie Cantor: Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 kansas Traveler"	Herbert Hoover	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album
9:30 Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney":	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:45 "Mayor of Town"	Orch.; Gracie Fields	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15 "New Moon"	National Radio Forum	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 OWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45 News; World War II	Dance orchestra	Musical Knowledge	Taxes; Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer,	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?: drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"California Melodies";	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Sportscast: News	Music You Want	vocalist; orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News Reporter; Musical	Organ Melodies; taxes	
7:15 News Program	Newscast	Clock; Music; News	News comment	
7:30 Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta": music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis: "Melodeers"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Rise 'n' Shine; Music	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Club	Music of Many Lands	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Foresque	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum: talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister": sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News; Im. Wolcott	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Talk; Morning Serenade	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Christmas Carols	"Kick-Conga!"
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Club news	"Helpmate": drama	The Cheer Up Gang: vo-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fisherman's Program	Serial drama	calist; orchestra	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Parade of Nations	Road of Life: sketch	New England Cupboard	'Odds and Ends': music
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Parade of Nations	Vic and Sade: sketch	News comments	Ruth Gevalt, soprano
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Neighborhood Call, dr.	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party":	Andrews Sisters, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Air Express music	"David Harum": sketch	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News: Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense; Taxes: Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Gospel songs	"Bouquet": music	Variety program; orch.	Dick Kuhn's Orch.
1:30 Vic & Sade: sketch	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, with Ellen
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	White
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Good Food Buys"	'Light of the World': sk.	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: Food Facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Russian Army Songs
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Stella Unger: Hollywood	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	"Your American Music"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30 Hollywood: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 The Victory Front	Mass. Un. Extens'n Talk	"Right to Happiness"	Children's Concert; Eu-	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	gene Ormandy, condue.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:15 Del Castillo, organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Children's Concert; Eu-	Bing Crosby, songs
4:45 News Program	Dance Orchestra; news	"Young Widder Brown"	gene Ormandy, condue.	Leo Reisman's Orch.
5:00 Christmas Carols	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:15 Carols; Date; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; sketch	Program
5:45 Ben Bernie's Show	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	News; Dinner Concert	Cowboy songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Football & Bowling
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Newscast	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen": drama	You and the War	music; Lucille Ball	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Daytime Showcase	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	The Dixeties
8:15 Daytime Showcase	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Wallenstein, conductor	Richard Salinger, news
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery dramatization	Cowboy songs
8:45 Death Valley; News	"If We Win in Africa,	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery dramatization	"What's Going On?"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	What Next?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15 teur program	America's Town Meeting:	Trudy Erwin; Choral Ch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	sing, Christmas Carols	Network program	Classical Album
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Music Maids; Orchestra	Network program	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report, Defense
10:15 "The First Line"	"Wings to Victory";	Alan Mowbray, guest;	Dance orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Joseph B. Eastman	drama; orchestra	"Today's News in the	Paul Schubert, news	You Shall Have Music
10:45 News; World War II	"Your Income Tax"	Making"	Taxes; Orchestra	You Shall Have Music
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	'What Can I Do?': drama	Henry King's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Richard Himber's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Richard Himber's Orch.	Day's End: News

By a Staff Photographer

Curbs Painted White for Safety During Dimout

Army dimout regulations being what they are, or hope to be, Bostonians have difficulty enough in finding their way safely along darkened sidewalks, let alone trying to negotiate the curbings. So, with safety and convenience as its watchword, the City has painted all cross-walk curbings with white paint, making them easier to see during the prevailing dimouts. Here, a workman is shown spraying the paint on with an air-gun outfit.

Nine Men From New England Among Philippine Captives

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The War Department has made public the names of 197 United States soldiers held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands.

This is a preliminary list of the first names of prisoners in the Philippines received from the Japanese Government by way of the International Red Cross. Other lists will be issued later.

Among the 196 officers and one enlisted man in the list are nine New Englanders, as follows by states with next of kin:

Connecticut

Babcock, Lieut. Col. David S.; Mrs. R. M. Sills, sister, North Haven.

Daly, Lieut. Col. Maurice F.; Mrs. Michael Daly, mother, Hartford.

Maine

McClellan, Maj. James T.; Mrs. Evelyn B. McClellan, wife, Portland.

Massachusetts

Conaty, Lieut. Col. Francis S.; Mrs. Francis S. Conaty, wife, Dorchester.

Massello, Maj. William, Jr.; Mrs. William Massello, mother, Somerville.

New Hampshire

Sullivan, Lieut. Col. Joseph A.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Sullivan, mother, Rochester.

Vermont

Baehr, Maj. Carl, Jr.; Brig. Gen. C. A. Baehr, father, Fort Ethan Allen.

Conzelman, Lieut. Col. Clair M.; Mrs. Marjorie Smith Conzelman, wife, Barre.

Field, Lieut. Col. Girvelle Leighton; Sam C. Blodgett, uncle, Burlington.

Works Building Doors Inspected

Three revolving doors at the main entrance of the State Public Works Building on Nashua Street, Boston, will be regularly inspected, according to an order issued by Evereth N. Hutchins, Senior Civil Engineer in charge of maintenance of the building.

Mr. Hutchins pointed out that there are emergency doors on either side of each of the revolving doors, which have the same capacity as the revolving doors themselves. These emergency doors, he added, can be opened from the inside simply by a person leaning against them.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 17

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Three Mayors Re-elected By Bay Staters

Three Bay State mayors were re-elected and one new mayor elected in municipal balloting yesterday.

At Fall River complete returns showed that Mayor Alexander C. Murray had won re-election to his fifth term defeating former Mayor Edmond P. Talbot 17,544 to 16,429. Mayor Murray's previous terms were for two years each but with Fall River changing its city elections to the odd years, his next term will be for three years.

Arthur N. Harriman, on his eight attempt, won the mayoralty election in New Bedford defeating Mayor Matthew A. Glynn. The totals: Harriman, 18,703; Glynn, 15,035. Mr. Harriman, a former resident of Antrim, N. H., and Boston, first sought the office in 1914.

Mayor Daniel McLean of Beverly was re-elected to a fourth term over Edward E. Stokes, President of the Board of Aldermen. The vote was 5,113 to 2,056.

At Peabody Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe won a third consecutive term defeating Councilman Carl Kiley, 3,980 to 2,035.

Only seven per cent of the registered voters in Taunton turned out in an off year election for school committee and municipal council. It was estimated that the election cost the city $1.25 a ballot.

Francis X. Casey, Joseph H. Martin, and Joseph H. Powers, running unopposed, were re-elected to the Taunton school committee. Thomas H. Reed was elected to fill the unexpired term of Byron P. Taylor, now a lieutenant in the United States Army.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Dyana Gale Sings.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport Strings Ensemble. Frank Roti, conductor.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"They's the Barrie"; Willard. Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Theater of the Air," starring Henry Hull.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Pearl and Morton Gould's Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—News Service.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"California Melodies"; vocalist and orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—The War at Sea. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Behind the Battlefront. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.3 m.; VLQ5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRG, 2.91 meg., 102 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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WLB Not to Interfere In State, Local Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — The War Labor Board's relation to disputes between state and city governments and their workers has now been defined.

1. With one exception, the WLB will not intervene in such disputes. The Board took this decision yesterday, unanimously.

2. The WLB retains jurisdiction in disputes over state and local government wage increases, except those fixed by statute.

As to the second jurisdiction the WLB has no choice, it is explained.

James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, with President Roosevelt's backing, instructed the WLB to handle such cases, and since the WLB functions under orders from Mr. Roosevelt, it automatically accepts the order.

Clears the Air

But in the larger field the WLB's unanimous decision clears the air in one of the sharpest disputes that has arisen since the organization started.

By so doing, WLB rejected union requests of transportation workers in New York, garbage collectors in Newark and employees in city-owned public utility plants in Omaha.

Authority of the Federal WLB to intervene was hotly protested by the municipal authorities in these cases as well as by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

On the assumption that the WLB would intervene it was the recipient of widespread criticsm. This assumption was largely based on the 2-to-1 recommendation of a Board panel that the Board take such jurisdiction.

Vetoes Its Own Panel

In making its decision yesterday the Board voted its panel. In the larger realm the action strengthens those who oppose further interference by the Federal Government or its agencies in state or local affairs. Thus the announcement was hailed with satisfaction by many commentators.

The Board held a public hearing on the three municipal cases last Wednesday, bunching them all in one discussion. Labor unions sought government interference, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers and others opposed.

In its decision the Board stated:

"After careful consideration of all the matters presented to the National War Labor Board at, and in connection with, the public hearing on Dec. 9, 1942, the Board finds that it has no power under Executive Order No. 9017 (establishing the WLB) to issue any directive order or regulation in these disputes covering the conduct of state and municipal agencies involved."

Brassiere and Bandeau Output Restraint Ended

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)— The War Production Board Dec. 15 removed restraints on the output of brassieres and bandeaux. This move was possible, WPB said, because the elastic generally used is scrap material. Production heretofore has been limited to 75 per cent of the monthly average in the first quarter of 1941.

Cuba Termed Glad to Make War Sacrifices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—In the present "period of sacrifice" for victory, Cuba is playing its part and considers the restrictions to the free movement of trade imposed by the war as a small sacrifice compared to that made daily in the fields of battle, President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba declared at a farewell dinner given in his honor by the Cuban Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here last night.

"We therefore contemplate these restrictions not from the point of view of the privations suffered by Cuba but from the nobler one required by the logic of war and the needs of our democracy," he said speaking for his people. "Cuba is not weighing her contribution or measuring out her effort, nor has she sacrificed her welfare only believing it to be on the eve of victory. She fully realizes the struggle will be long as it is hard.

"Cuba is ready. It wishes only to share the fate of this, your great nation, whether good or adverse, and asks that Cuba be helped to mobilize her resources for a place of honor in the war effort having due care that her efforts of the present shall not make it impossible for her to enjoy the peace of the future."

President Batista said he would leave this country today after his week's good-will tour which took him to Washington and into some of the nation's most important war plants with the conviction that the sole immediate objective is to win the war and that the details of the postwar world can be arranged later. He urged, however, that in a just and enduring peace, the volume of production conform to "the rules of humanity" so that the hungry may be fed, urgent needs satisfied, production equitably distributed, and methods established through which international relations shall be inspired on reciprocal respect and equal treatment.

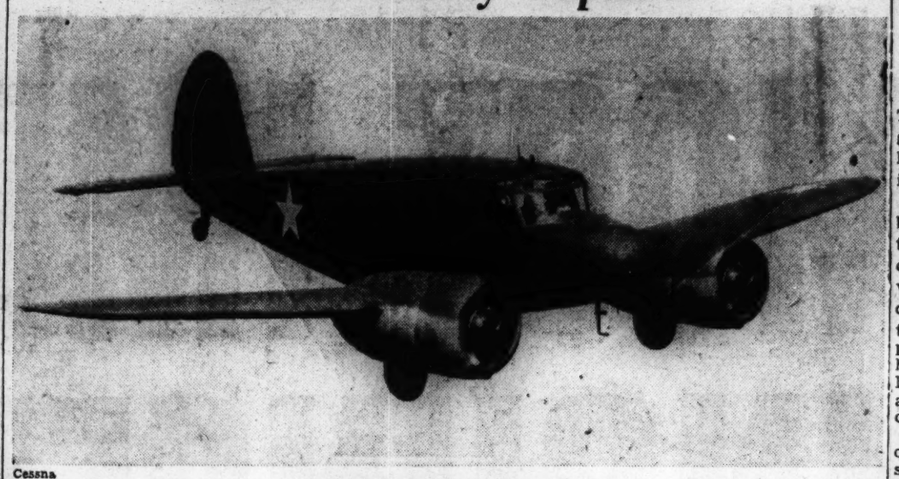
"The exchange between merchant and consumer should obey the principle of equilibrium and balance, rather than the deplorable custom of demanding more for what is worth less, thus reducing the purchasing power of the buyer and improverishing commerce through depressing practices," he said.

"It will be the part of commerce when peace returns to contribute efficiently to the accomplishment of these objectives. Its remuneration should be based on the work done, and never on unfair exploitation."

Lawrence Berenson, President of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, presented his organization's gold medal for distinguished service to General Batista.

Other speakers were Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture ; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia; Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Cuba, and Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, Cuban Ambassador to the United States.

Postwar Family Airplane?



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The C-78 is an adaptation of the Cessna Aircraft Company's bomber trainer. It has been recently developed and has many of the characteristics of the family airplane of the future. It has roomy cabin holding five persons, including the pilot, ample space in back for baggage, a range of probably 750 miles, a cruising speed in the neighborhood of 175 miles an hour, lands at about 55 miles an hour, and has twin engines for flight safety. It is constructed largely of plywood over a welded steel tubing fuselage and is turned out in Wichita, Kan., both rapidly and inexpensively.

Bill Raising U. S. Workers' Pay Ready for President to Sign

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)— Uncle Sam was ready today to say "Merry Christmas" and here's a raise in pay to an estimated 1,500,000 of his 2,500,000 federal civilian workers.

President Roosevelt was expected to sign forthwith a bill passed unanimously by both the Senate and House yesterday extending wartime overtime pay provisions and providing a flat 10 per cent increase for many thousands of workers.

The raises are retroactive to Dec. 1, and Representative Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, House Civil Service Chairman, estimated that on an annual basis they will increase the federal payroll by $250,000,000.

Congress adopted the measure as a stop-gap, session-end expedient to allow time for enactment of a general pay adjustment program intended to cover work over 40 hours a week and higher living costs.

Congress gave itself until April 30 to devise a detailed pay program for federal workers by providing that the legislation passed yesterday shall expire on that date.

The temporary measure continues provisions for overtime pay to 52 per cent of all federal civilian employees, which expired Nov. 30, this extra pay being based on slightly less than time-and-a-half for hours worked over 40 a week; brings under the overtime provision the remaining 48 per cent, except persons paid on a basis where definite work hours are not stipulated; grants a 10 per cent increase to those workers not on an hourly pay basis, including many postal workers, and to employees in the Legislative and Judicial Branches, providing that the increases are payable only on the first $2,900 of salary.

No person making more than $5,000 a year, or holding an elective office will receive pay hikes. The legislation suspends the Saturday Half-Holiday Law and requires department heads to justify the number of employees on their rolls or else release them.

Mr. Ramspeck explained that workers affected by the percentage pay raise and earning $2,900 or less would receive a flat 10 per cent increase; that all those earning from $2,901 to $5,000 would have their pay increased by $290, except those making between $4,710 and $5,000 would get only an amount that would bring their pay to an even $5,000.

Familiar Query Brings Applause

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 16

Representative Robert F. Rich (R), of Pennsylvania, who for more than 10 years has been asking his congressional colleagues "where are you going to get the money," asked that question again yesterday, probably for the last time.

Retiring from Congress with the session that ends today, the Pennsylvania businessman drew a laugh and applause when, during discussion of legislation to raise the pay of Federal workers, he inquired of Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia:

"Again I ask, probably for the last time, where are you going to get the money?"

N. Y. Pay Rise Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Coincidental with a $230,000,000 pay rise benefiting 1,500,000 lower-brackets Federal employees passed by the Seventy-seventh Congress yesterday, the Democratic majority in the New York City Council had put in its oar today for a 5 to 15 per cent wage increase for 125,000 municipal employees earning $5,000 or less a year. The proposal had Councilman Frederick Schick, Richmound County Democrat, for spokesman and will be the subject of a public hearing before the Councilmanic Committee on Civil Employees next Monday afternoon. This was immediately called by Joseph T. Sharkey, Kings County member, who is majority leader and vice-chairman of the Council.

Beyond Council approval, implementation of the proposal with its thrust into budget reserves would require separate sanction by the Board of Estimate and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Designed after the Federal bill as a "cushion" against higher living costs and the new 5 per cent Victory Tax to be added to next year's Federal levies, Councilman Schick said it would bring a 15 per cent pay boost to employees within the $1,800 bracket; 10 per cent for those within the $1,800 and $2,400 bracket, and 5 per cent for those within the $2,400 and $5,000 range, thus affecting all civil categories, including police and fire forces. He had not yet computed the cost to taxpayers, he said.

President Hits Critics of Size Of Army of U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)— President Roosevelt has expressed amazement that anyone in Congress should say this nation was building its Army to such a size that the civilian economy would be inadequate to support it.

He was equally amazed, he told reporters at a press conference, that a distinguished Frenchman should have said that the French Army was so large that France was unable to supply it sufficiently to prevent its defeat by the Germans.

He had been asked whether there was any intention of changing the prospective army total of 7,500,000 men.

President Roosevelt did not specify to whom he referred, but it was recalled that on Saturday, Pierre Cot, former French Minister of Aviation, told a Senate Committee that France made a mistake by building up a huge army. Instead, he said, his country should had a small mechanized army. The size of the French Army, he said, left insufficient manpower in industry to provide the needed fighting equipment.

At that time, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado remarked that the United States seemed to be repeating many of France's mistakes.

Senator Harry D. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Committee to Investigate the Defense Program, said in a Boston speech Saturday that it was "futile to raise so large an army that its attempted supply and maintenance will destroy the essential civilian economy."

Henderson Wants to Shed Some of Oil Ration Burden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — Tailor-made fuel oil rationing has got millions of oil-burning householders in 30 rationed States either in a daze or a dither.

Leon Henderson is bearing the brunt of consumer dissatisfaction, though much of the blame belongs on the shoulders of volunteer workers, ration board staffs and consumers who can't multiply and therefore cope with the complicated system under which OPA has tried to give less oil to the least efficient consumer and only a minimum cut to the most efficient user.

Mr. Henderson, feeling the effect of consumer ire, is reported to have suggested to President Roosevelt that he be relieved of all or a part of his duties and that they be turned over to outgoing Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan who made a valiant fight for inflation control on the floor of the Senate last fall.

Less Before There is More

The point of the whole fuel oil rationing program is to provide an overall cut of 33⅓ per cent in fuel oil in 30 eastern States where transportation facilities have been made scarce by the war.

Since the African campaign is calling for more and more gasoline for mechanized warfare, there is a distinct possibility that this cut may have to be reduced still further before the winter is over.

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator who makes the recommendation to Mr. Henderson is now scurrying around trying to goad the railroads and oil companies into more efficient use of oil tank cars. He has asked WPB to check whether some of the tank cars now carrying grapefruit juice, industrial alcohol, wine and chemicals couldn't be converted to oil use.

Meanwhile, a new oil pipe line to the East has been completed as far as Norris, Ill., but pumping machinery is not yet available. The East will feel no real relief from pipe lines until next summer.

The fuel oil situation will be improved then—if the Army doesn't use all the space, but gasoline restrictions on automobile driving are expected to continue as long as there is a rubber shortage.

Where Complaint Centers

Most of the complaint from fuel oil users today is over the OPA's ration allotment system. Heating engineers conceived the mathematical formula on which rations are based. It is so complicated that it breeds suspicion among untrusting consumers and leaves lots of room for poor mathematicians—both among consumers and rationers—to make mistakes.

Sample surveys have indicated that 80 to 90 per cent of the complaints now flooding rationing boards are justified, the injustices being for the most part the result of errors in computations.

Mr. Henderson is standing behind the heating engineers in their defense of their method of "tailoring" ration allotments to the needs of the individual householder.

He calls it "the most equitable means of distributing available fuel oil to those who must use it to heat their homes.

Would Have Been Unfair

"Had we taken the easy method and merely announced that most users of fuel oil would get no more than a certain percentage of what they used last year, we would have created the most flagrant series of injustices and inflicted cruel hardships on a great many people. Such a system would have penalized the efficient user of fuel and rewarded the wasteful."

The heat loss formula in use, Mr. Henderson explained, "tells what a person reasonably should consume and applies the reduction in a manner that will encourage him to improve the efficiency of his heating operation to get the maximum comfort from the amount of oil available."

At least one rationing board hasn't lost its sense of humor over fuel oil rationing. A local Baltimore board has invited Mr. Henderson to a "smileage ration" party tomorrow night. He has filled out an application form saying he will come—on the streetcar.

Tackling another phase of the fuel oil problem, Mr. Henderson today issued a joint statement with Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, promising sufficiently frequent retail deliveries of fuel oil this winter to provide customers with "their share of the limited supply."

To prevent a flood of orders at the end of a heating period, they explained coupons for one heating period would continue to be valid during part of the second period, thus encouraging deliveries of larger amounts during the first weeks of the second period.

Shakeup in Management of G. O. P. Is Planned by Party's New Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)— Expressing confidence in Republican prospects in 1944 "if we can keep our mistakes few and minor," Harrison E. Spangler, the Party's new national chairman, paid a hurried visit to Republican Headquarters today to begin a reorganization of campaign personnel.

"Things are looking up for us for 1944," said Mr. Spangler, citing not only the recent election gains by his party but also what he called third party threats within Democratic ranks in the West and South.

"From what I can hear," said the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, attorney, who was chosen Republican National Chairman at St. Louis Dec. 7 "many Southern States are seething with distrust of the New Deal."

"Oklahoma," he added, "is a perfect example of it. A Democrat there (E. H. Moore) ran as a Republican and defeated Senator Lee in a State we hadn't carried since 1928."

Commenting on the recent speech by Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama accusing the Democratic Party of "dynamiting" the social structure of the South and saying suggestions were "rife" for formation of a "Southern Democratic Party," Mr. Spangler said:

"They tell me the people in the South are much interested in forming a new party or defeating the New Deal."

Mr. Spangler said he came here principally to expand and reorganize National Headquarters key departments such as Research, Publicity, and Finance.

Although he was not prepared to discuss new appointments yet, he indicated a permanent chairman would be sought for the Finance Committee which, in the last campaign had headquarters in New York under Sam Pettengill, former anti-New Deal Democratic Congressman from Indiana. He also is looking for a "full-time" publicity man.

Roosevelt 'Slip of the Pen' Foils OWI's Ink Eradicator

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)— Anguished because President Roosevelt spelled generalissimo with too many "l's," the Office of War Information last night sent out a hurry call for ink eradicator and meanwhile held up distribution of facsimiles of a letter he wrote to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"My dear generallissimo," said the bold salutation on a long-hand letter to be transmitted by radiophoto to Chungking.

OWI fixers, however, went quietly to work, after announcing that the facsimile would not be immediately available, but giving no reason for the delay.

Their silence was useless though; the story already was out. News pictures taken at the White House showing President Roosevelt handing the letter to Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador, revealed the orthographic slip with great clarity. These pictures did not have to clear through the OWI.

It was learned the slip occurred not only on the letter but on the envelope in which the greeting will be mailed to Generalissimo Chiang after the radio transmission is made.

The text, released by the White House, said:

> The once-vast distances between our two countries have been successfully diminished by the steamship, the radio, the cable, the airplane, and now by this marvel of science which I am utilizing today.
>
> I take this unique chance to tell you how honored the people of this country, including Mrs. Roosevelt and myself, feel to have with us your charming and distinguished wife.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek came to the United States for medical treatment and later will be a White House guest.

Stove Rationing To Begin Friday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)— Coal and oil heating stoves for private dwellings in the 30 state fuel oil rationing area will be rationed beginning Friday, the Office of Price Administration announces.

OPA said the rationing resulted from an emergency request of the War Production Board. The order virtually suspends sales of oil heaters but makes coal heaters readily available to householders who wish to convert from oil to coal.

New cooking stoves, new stoves designed to burn wood exclusively and used stoves are not affected by the rationing.

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Australian Labor Minister Urges Wealth Conscription

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 16 (AP) — The Government announced yesterday the closing of a £100,000,000 ($323,000,000) austerity loan, which was oversubscribed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 16 —Australia's Labor Minister, Edward Ward, has come into the open as an advocate of conscription of wealth.

He has defined it as "a total marshaling of national material resources for the security and advancement of the nation." "Wars," he said, "are fought with material things which are the result of past and current production. They should be financed while being fought. There is no justification for people to pay in sweat, blood, and tears while the war lasts and when peace comes to be burdened with interest payments condemning them to perpetual misery, poverty, and degradation."

Mr. Ward says: "The Government should take from current production what is necessary to wage successful war by imposing taxation which would insure for the war's duration a maximum income limit of £500, irrespective of how the income might be earned. Taxation below that limit should be on a graduated scale with exemption for lower-paid workers.

"Simultaneously, a moratorium on legislation should be reviewed to relieve any cases of hardship occasioned by the new order. It should be the Government's aim to eliminate profits from munitions and war production—no individual or group of private interests should be allowed to profit by the nation's calamity.

War-Industry Taking

"The Government should acquire the major war industries through reasonable legislation, with the price paid in Commonwealth bonds. Compensation for each shareholder should be determined on a basis of actual money invested, eliminating watered stock but having regard to the price paid for the stock."

Mr. Ward's view is that the nation's material resources cannot be organized efficiently either for war or peace unless the "nerve center of economic structure—financial machinery—is controlled by restoring the Commonwealth Bank to its original charter and by using its machinery exclusively to transact all Government business.

"This," Mr. Ward adds, "should be part of a plan to transfer all private banking to the Commonwealth Bank by elimination of private banking and formation of a monopoly for the Commonwealth Bank."

Mr. Ward's pronouncement does not necessarily represent the present view of the Federal Cabinet.

He might find an immediate supporter in the Minister for War Organization of Industry, John Dedman, but it is most unlikely that other members of the Cabinet would be at all sympathetic.

Means of Prevention

In fact, Australia this week had an example of the manner in which responsible members of the Cabinet are seeking means of preventing "overenthusiastic" Ministers from rushing into action which might upset economic conditions without aiding the war effort. This concerned Mr. Dedman's sudden decision to limit employment of domestics in private homes to 24 hours weekly unless a special permit were obtained. The proposal immediately was described as use of wartime powers for the purpose of getting back at the nonlabor section of the community.

It was pointed out that Mr. Dedman's plan would do little toward speeding up the war effort and moreover would accentuate the problems of living accommodation, since full-time maids converted into part-time helpers naturally would not have the privileges of living in. However, the Government's legal advisers announced that a recent high court decision made it appear the Minister had not the power to put the idea into effect.

Mr. Dedman announced that "unexpected legal difficulties" had caused him to abandon his plan.

106 Bids Submitted For Wood Tugboats

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP) — Shipbuilding and lumber companies in 21 states submitted 106 bids to the Maritime Commission for construction of wood tugboats, 65 feet long, for propulsion units in the Commission's wood barge program.

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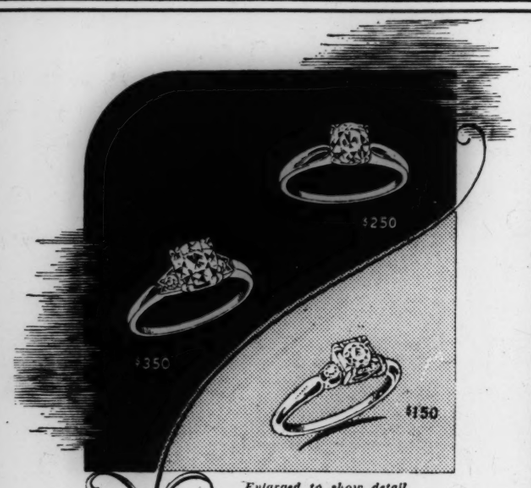

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Jungles Slow Allies in New Guinea

Associated Press

Forests and Mountains Appear to Aid Japanese

Working their way across the trackless New Guinea jungles and mountain wastes of the Owen Stanley Range to reach the Japanese in the Buna-Gona area, engineer troops of a combined United States-Australian task force under Gen. Douglas MacArthur were forced to build a bridge in order to move men and equipment to an advance base on jeeps and motorized transport.

Eden Ignores Franco's Praise of Il Duce

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Spanish domestic radio this week expressed full solidarity with the Vichy regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain, and attacked the United States and Great Britain in radiocasts strikingly parallel with those of the Paris and Rome radios, according to reports from the Federal Communications Commission which were made available by the Office of War Information.

On Monday the Barcelona radio told Spain in glowing terms about a "letter sent by Marshal Pétain to Hitler in which he stressed the noble behavior of the latter in his relations with the vanquished nation and his fulfillment of all armistice clauses."

[The text of this letter was made public at the same time by Nazi leaders in Berlin.]

Barcelona went on to say, "Pétain expresses the fact that through the development of reciprocal confidence between Germany and France, France will be able to participate in the reorganization of the new Europe. . . .

Pétain and Franco Friendly

"Those who do not admire the personality of their aged Head of State have a vile and mean spirit. . . . We have to look with sympathy at the old Marshal . . . who is linked to Spain by understanding and friendship."

[Marshal Pétain has long been regarded as a close personal friend and admirer of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Spain's dictator. Following the end of the Spanish civil war and the outbreak of the European war Marshal Pétain served as French Ambassador to General Franco's court.]

On December 11, a commentator on the Corunna radio delivered an attack on Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles in which he said in part:

"Sumner Welles tells us that the main freedoms of this world are freedom of speech and religion. Freedom of religion means in Europe that the Jews will come again to take back their positions . . . followed by a train of misery, exploitation and crime.

"Freedom of speech is not unknown to us . . . we Spaniards know that democracy is known by the name of republic, and republic means atheism, robbery . . . murder by the roadside, rape, terror and anguish. . . We are not interested in the paradise which Sumner Welles offers to the world. . . . It is very dear for Spain, the price which Sumner Welles puts on a military victory for the United Nations."

At about the same time, the Rome radio was harping on the same theme—the alleged consequences awaiting Europe in the event of a United Nations victory. Rome, however, directed its attacks mainly against the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, rather than against Mr. Welles.

Expansionism Charged

Also on Dec. 11, Radio Nacional Barcelona and the Burgos radio told Spain that the United Nations are divided by the De Gaulle-Darlan controversy, and that the United States is acting from purely imperialistic motives in North Africa. The former theme has been stressed consistently by the Paris and Vichy radios, and the latter theme by the Rome radio, during the past week or more.

The Barcelona-Burgos broadcast said in part, "American expansion . . . seems to aim at making the Atlantic an American sea. To achieve this, Americans are sending forces step by step into the African Continent.

"At the same time, they hope to establish in the Far East a sort of Asiatic States Federation which they would perhaps dominate economically as they dominate South America today."

A subseqeunt broadcast from the Nazi-operated station at Bordeaux, in Spanish to Spain, indicated that the Axis is continuing to put pressure on Spain. It said that Berlin circles were "very interested in Spanish Foreign Minister Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana's trip to Portugal. It is considered very natural that Spain and Portugal should not remain indifferent to rumors which reach them from across the ocean to the effect that the Iberian Peninsula lends itself to certain military and political purposes."

Axis March in Spain Forecast by Loyalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F., Dec. 16

Spanish loyalist leaders in Mexico, including military and naval experts, believe the Nazis soon will march through Spain and attack Gibraltar in an attempt to reach Spanish Morocco and outflank the American-British offensive in North Africa.

The refugee leaders say Generalissimo Francisco Franco's neutrality policy is not to be trusted, and that Hitler would be able to move across Spain with little difficulty with the aid of the forces he has withdrawn from the Russian front. Gen. José Miaja, known as the "defender of Madrid," asserted that this route would be the surest and easiest method of counterattack for the Nazis.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden rejected several strongly-worded suggestions in the House of Commons today that Great Britain protest against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's speech praising Mussolini and his message to Hitler expressing hope for an Axis victory over Russia.

The Foreign Secretary said he saw "no value" in such a protest.

In a speech Dec. 8, the Spanish leader cited Mussolini as a leader who "has given justice to the Italian people by the Fascist revolution" and reasserted Spain's spiritual solidarity with Germany and Italy in the struggle against what he termed liberalism and "capitalist imperialism."

In a message to Adolf Hitler Dec. 5, in response to birthday greetings from the Führer, General Franco expressed the wish that "your arms triumph in the glorious undertaking of freeing Europe from the Bolshevik terror."

Mr. Eden told the House that members of the International Brigade interned in North Africa as enemies of the Axis after the collapse of France in 1940 would not be returned to Spain.

However, in response to several questions, Mr. Eden gave no details regarding the release of anti-Axis internees in that area. The Fighting French estimate that about 25,000 persons are still held there, mostly for opposition to Vichy's collaboration with Germany and that very few have been released.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone suggested that it was about time that President Roosevelt's request for the release of prisoners was complied with and Mr. Eden replied that much had been done already and he had no doubt the authorities would do their utmost.

He assured the House that Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allied Commander in Chief in North Africa, was closely following the measures for release of all internees.

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Yank Tanks Give Party

AT A U. S. TANK BASE SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Dec. 16 (AP)—Santa Claus came rumbling across the fields in a General Grant tank Dec. 15, laden with more candy for each of the children of this village than they ordinarily get in months.

Some day these English children may forget the war, but it is doubtful if they will ever forget the Christmas Party the American soldiers gave them.

Beribboned tanks not only brought candy but toys far better than most children will see this toy-scarce Christmas, rare American soft drinks by the gallon, fudge, fruit, and cake.

Dressed in party clothes, though some of their mothers had come in faded housedresses—the youngsters were mainly children of British soldiers away at war.

The Colonel at the Tank Base suggested the party. Officers sacrificed a month's candy ration to provide armloads of sweets and peanuts, and chipped in $2 apiece for the toy fund.

Soldiers labored many hours overtime making a mountain of fudge and sandwiches.

The Chaplain went to London and talked a big store into parting with a good part of its slim toy stock.

Officers, family men and bachelors alike, held the kids in their arms and grinned happily at the successive squeals of delight at each present of candy and party food.

"I guess if you can't be home with your own this is the next best thing," a young lieutenant said.

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Congress Set Precedents in Session

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — The Seventy-seventh Congress which lasted longer and spent more than any other Congress in history, passed out of the picture today.

Congress and the nation have learned a whole lot in the last two years.

House members started their terms in January, 1941, with a bitter row waging between isolationists and internationalists.

Now, two years later, the story of how Congressmen and the nation shifted course in midstream has been superseded by so many other events that it is almost forgotten.

Never in history has a Congress spent more days at work, and never in history has a Congress spent so much money, amounting to $205,000,000,000.

Congress at one time or another came in for a lot of criticism. There was that pensions-for-Congressmen bill, later repealed, the gasoline X-card for Congressmen controversy, and last summer the reluctant action on the emergency anti-inflation bill, which brought the President's threat to act if Congress didn't.

Plenty of Hard Work

Against these matters which brought unfavorable comment, the retiring Congress did a whole lot of hard work.

It declared war on half a dozen nations, and stamped approval on war funds as the bills came along.

It did such unprecedented things as approving women for noncombatant service, and drafting 18-year-olds. Precedents shattered all through the life of the Seventy-seventh Congress; it was a time of education for everybody.

For example, this Congress removed the ban against use of American troops on foreign soil, and it raised the doughboy's basic monthly pay from $21 to $50.

Power for President

But this was only the beginning. In its two sessions it gave the President extraordinary powers to handle the war. Just taking the latest session, since last Jan. 5 to the present, here are some of the things Congress has done:

Passed second war powers bill and other legislation expanding presidential power; authorized waiver of antitrust laws for the duration; authorized renegotiation of war contracts to cut profits; passed war housing, daylight saving, Guayule rubber bills; declared war on Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania.

Passed $9,000,000,000 tax bill; raised debt limit to $125,000,000,000; made $500,000,000 loan to China.

Enacted teen-age draft bill; dependents' allowance bill, $50 base pay bill; soldiers' vote bill and bills creating new women's corps in armed services.

Price Control Action

Passed price control act of Jan. 30 and the later emergency anti-inflation act of Oct. 2.

About the only war power bill Congress has failed to pass is the one giving the President authority to suspend provisions of tariff and immigration statutes. This has been postponed until the new Congress.

The outgoing Congress was heavily Democratic, though frequently anti-New Deal; and the New Deal will be in more of a minority than ever in the new Congress.

Roosevelt Expresses His 'Sincere Thanks'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 16

President Roosevelt transmitted to Members of Congress today his "truly sincere thanks" for all they had accomplished.

He addressed adjournment day letters to Vice-President Wallace and Speaker Rayburn, identical except that one spoke of Senate members and the other of House members.

The text of his letter to Mr. Wallace:

"On the final adjournment of the Seventy-seventh Congress, may I send to the members of the Senate my truly sincere thanks for all that they have accomplished during these difficult two years: and also my good wishes for a happy Christmastide."

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SECOND FLOOR

British Eighth Army Pushes West of El Agheila

Continued from Page 1

anew the Japanese bases flanking the sector, the headquarters communiqué reported.

They dropped a number of 500-pound bombs on the airdrome at Lae, on the northeast New Guinea coast, in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, and roared across the water strip to attack the Gasmata, New Britain, airfield with a dozen 500-pounders. A covey of 12 Japanese planes came up to meet them and they shot down 3 and damaged 2 others, the communiqué said.

There were few details of the ground action but a spokesman for General MacArthur said there undoubtedly was heavy fighting at Sanananda Point, northeast of Buna Village, and at Buna Mission, between which Allied troops had driven a wedge.

To the northwest, the Japanese attempted to come off landing barges let down near the mouth of the Mambare from cruisers and destroyers before dawn Monday.

Advices from the front indicated that as many as 1,000 Japanese might have effected a shore hold.

An air force beat back the warships and dropped bombs Monday night among the landing force.

It returned to the attack after dawn Tuesday, pounding the soldiers who had managed to reach shore, aiming for landing barges and water-tight drums of supplies still floating in the sea.

Mamba, on the west bank of the river, was machine-gunned and houses set afire. All probable landing beaches in the area also were targets for bombs.

At the end of the bombing operation, pilots reported there was a decrease in the number of barges and supply rafts still afloat.

Japanese soldiers were seen swimming among them, attempting to salvage fuel, ammunition, and food supplies the drums supposedly contained.

"The entire area is strewn with derelict barges and wreckage," the communiqué said.

North Africa:

Allies Push West Of El Agheila

Advance forces of the British Eighth Army in pursuit of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreating army already are "well west" of El Agheila, the British announced today.

"Our leading forces, though still greatly impeded by mines, continued to harass the retreating enemy and are well west of El Agheila," a joint British headquarters-Royal Air Force communiqué said.

Allied night fighters strafed the back-tracking Germans as far west as Zauta en Nofilia 90 miles west of El Agheila Monday night, and Tuesday light bombers and fighter-bombers took up the punishment of the Axis columns.

"Vehicle targets on the roads were battered and pilots report a great volume of traffic moving westward," the communiqué said.

One enemy fighter was reported shot down in small-scale air battles which developed.

Fighter planes, apparently operating from Malta, shot down at least four southbound Axis transport planes in a heavily escorted air convoy off Lampedusa Island, the communiqué reported. Lampedusa Island is midway between Malta and the Tunisian coast.

Meanwhile, strong forces of British and United States planes were striking heavily at the enemy in Tunisia while winter rains and sticky, brown mud mired the land front in relative quiet.

With Marshal Rommel apparently unable, or unwilling, to shield his retreat with more than delaying rearguard patrols, the speed of the British pursuit was governed chiefly by the Eighth Army's agility in picking its way through the maze of mines the Germans left behind and by its flow of supplies.

The British communiqué emphasized that "our leading forces still are greatly impeded by mines."

Both sides resorted to air blows far behind the front to choke off the opponent's supplies.

Italian Bombers Hit Syrian Port

Shifting to the Far Eastern end of the Mediterranean, long a quiet sector, the Italian High Command said its long-range bombers had raided oil depots at the Syrian port of Tripoli and oil refineries at Beirut, the chief port of the Syria-Labanon region.

Although the Italians said five Spitfires and two Beaufighters were shot down "in repeated violent encounters" near Lampedusa, the British communiqué announced only four planes lost from all Allied operations, including widespread attacks in Tunisia.

The Rome communiqué reported a heavy Germany raid on Bone, Allied supply port in Eastern Algeria.

It reported only reconnaissance activity aground in Tunisia and said, "We made some United States prisoners." The Morocco Radio reported, however, that the Allies were entrenched firmly in all their positions in the Medjez-el-Bab sector, gateway to Tunis and Bizerte.

A British source reported that the Allies had reinforced Malta "with no particular incident" despite Axis attempts to cut the supply lines to North Africa to a degree which had lessened the U-boat menace elsewhere.

This source said the Allies' whole naval strategy in the Mediterranean was to prevent a great "build-up" of troops and supplies for the defense of Tunisia. While there has been a recent dearth of naval news, he added significantly, "It's not because nothing is going on—it's because it cannot be revealed at this time."

The Rome communiqué reported an attack on an Allied squadron in Algerian waters and said a submarine sank one vessel out of a force of cruisers and destroyers.

Bad weather over the Sicilian Narrows gave enemy airmen, with hard-surfaced runways in Sicily and Cardinia, an edge over Allied fliers based on the primitive, rain-softened fields in North Africa.

Stalingrad:

Nazis Drive Wedge Into Soviet Lines

German units driving hard at the left wing of the Red Army southwest of Stalingrad were reported to have driven an armored wedge into the Russian lines after mounting full-scale attacks bolstered by tanks and planes.

Red Star, Soviet Army newspaper, said the Germans struck heavily and repeatedly at positions occupied only recently by the Russians who did not have time to consolidate them.

Dispatches from the front indicated that the enemy had advanced toward a water line and along an important road, their heavy artillery pounding a path before them and infantry pushing into salients in the wake of the tanks.

The Red Army's offensive on the central front northwest of Moscow, however, pushed on through snow-covered forests studded with Nazi defenses.

Russian positions on this front were described as roughly 190 miles west of Kalinin in the Velikie Luki region. Pravda, the Communist Party organ, said that despite violent counterattacks several basic German defense points in the mine fields west of Rzhev had been captured.

Axis attacks were described as evidently the strongest they have been able to muster since the beginning of the Russians' winter offensive Nov. 19 but the dispatches declared there still was no sign they had succeeded in shattering the encircling ring in which they were caught before Stalingrad.

Some German advanced units in the fresh counteroffensive were even forced to retreat, the Russians reported, but others were managing to hold ground until reserves could be brought up.

The Russian pace on other parts on the long winter front was slow-moving but crushing, and in the territory west of Rzhev soldiers of the Red Army slogged into two more villages after violent battle.

The Caucasus front remained relatively stable, but Red Star said a Russian attack in one sector southeast of Nalchik had driven a mile-deep wedge into a German fortified zone.

The Rzhev and Stalingrad areas provided the sharpest fighting in recent engagements.

By a Staff Artist

Tokyo Toeholds in New Guinea

Points on New Guinea coast still occupied by Japanese which must be cleaned up by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops before complete control of the area around Buna is established.

Two Ships Sunk:

U-Boat Toll Rises To 559 in Atlantic

Axis submarines destroyed two medium-sized United Nations' vessels—of Belgian and British registry—the Navy announced, raising to 559 the Associated Press count of announced sinkings of Allied and neutral ships in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

The British ship was torpedoed and shelled off the coast of South America early in November and three men, including the captain, were killed by the U-boat's deck gun. The other 49 crewmen were rescued by United States war ships 51 hours after the sinking.

Only one man was lost with the Belgian boat, which went down in the North Atlantic in September. Fifty-one other seamen, including a fourth officer, who was blown into the water by the torpedo's blast, were saved.

Rescue Told:

Nets Aided 4,000 On President Coolidge

President Roosevelt, at his press conference, stated he did not know whether or not the liner President Coolidge hit an American mine.

He wondered how an official of a shipping line would be in a position to know what happened. He referred to charges by J. Hugh Jackson, a director of the American Presidents line, that the sinking was due to a naval blunder.

Meanwhile, an account of the rescue of almost 4,000 soldiers aboard the vessel has been furnished by Chris Herstrom, refrigerator engineer aboard the President Coolidge, who survived the sinking.

A convenient island, plenty of cargo nets, and the absence of fire were the main factors in rescuing so many, he said.

"The cargo nets were the real life saver," said Mr. Herstrom. "They were thrown over both sides as soon as we started to sink, and hundreds of men were able to clamber down them at the same time.

"We were so close to shore that we didn't have to think about finding any other ship; we just headed straight for the island. I can't tell you its name, because that hasn't been announced officially yet." The Navy said the ship was operating in the Solomons area.

Mr. Herstrom said he never saw "anybody but our own people" on the island. "Of course, we lost everything we had and we didn't have any food. But there were enough coconuts to keep us from going hungry."

Truant Returns:

Famous British Sub Back After 2½ Years

The submarine Truant, one of the British Navy's famous undersea prowlers, is back home after 2½ years of hunting in which she was credited with sinking or damaging more than 20 Axis ships and traveled more than 80,000 miles in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and Java Sea.

After 12 months of activity in the Mediterranean, the Truant went to the United States in May, 1941, for refitting and was back on its old hunting ground by October.

It was en route to Singapore when that base fell and went to Soerabaja, the Dutch East Indies naval base, instead. The Truant operated with the Allies in the Southwest Pacific until the Indies fell and from there transferred to Colombo and hunted in the Malacca Straits from March to September this year.

Among its exploits were a surface attack on an enemy harbor because it was too shallow to enter submerged, getting stuck on the bottom while enemy destroyers steamed overhead, sinking two out of three ships in a Japanese convoy, and running a gantlet of Japanese destroyers in its successful break from the East Indies.

Eyewitness Tells How Buna Was Taken From Japanese

The following delayed dispatch from Merlin Spencer, Associated Press correspondent with United States troops in New Guinea, gives the first details of the capture of Buna Village by United States infantry.

WITH U. S. TROOPS SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 14. Delayed. (AP)—American doughboys, advancing cautiously and pouring a withering fire from rifles, Tommy guns and machine guns, captured the little native village of Buna today from the Japanese.

Buna Village, a shambles from weeks of heavy bombing and recent mortar barrages, was occupied less than two hours after the attack started.

I walked into the village after the attack as the Americans were consolidating their positions. I saw a few Japanese fatalities, and no prisoners. American casualties were negligible.

For weeks, Buna was the center of the invaders' hold on the northern coast of New Guinea.

While there are other Japanese strong points in the immediate vicinity which probably are better defended at present, and must be taken, the occupation of Buna relieved a sore spot on the American left flank.

The attack started at 7 a. m. with one of the heaviest mortar barrages ever laid down in this section. Four hundred rounds of shells were poured into the enemy positions in a short time.

Then the Americans hit the village from two sides, and they showered the Japanese with everything they had from rifles to machine guns.

They fired both along the ground and into the trees to clear out snipers.

While one unit which held a beachhead to the east moved into the village clearing, another unit inland started a swinging-door attack, sweeping in along a river to the west.

These forces met in the clearing, and the village was taken.

The commanding officer told me he believed that at the time of the final attack, not more than 20 to 50 Japanese were there. A few were killed. Some were believed to have infiltrated through the American lines in an effort to reach their comrades at Buna Mission, 300 yards away. Others, it was believed, swam to the Mission.

Nine days ago Sergeant Herman Bottcher led a force through enemy lines, established a beachhead alongside the village, and fought off two counterattacks.

Since then the Americans closed in steadily, making the village untenable for the enemy.

Capt. Alfred E. Meyer commanded one attacking force and Capt. Michael Ustruck the other.

I'd come to think that Buna was a town of considerable size. But there are native villages more imposing. Only four native grass huts, all badly damaged, were left standing.

The Japanese had built impressive pillboxes, some facing the sea, some the land. They had constructed them from palm trunks with heavy timbers on top covered by dirt. They were so sturdy that they showed no signs of having been damaged by either our bombs or heavy mortar fire.

In the center of the village was considerable Japanese equipment—red and white signal flags, shilling notes printed in Japan, highly scented powder, toothbrushes, razors with United States trade names, Japanese canned food, paper fans, and a few shells.

Morocco Revitalized by Allies

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—A story of Morocco "come to life," of a country now adding stores of food and minerals to the United Nations' resources and feeling the prosperity brought to a people who had been bled by the German Armistice Commission, was told today by the United States Army Headquarters.

It released an account received from its western task force in French Morocco that "across the face of this rich country which the Germans were draining to feed their war machine, Arabs are plowing fields that has lain fallow for two years.

"Trade and production are coming back to life again after a paralysis self-imposed by the people who resisted the efforts of the German Armistice Commission to bleed Morocco of all its resources.

"The Germans were taking 80 per cent of Morocco's vegetables, meat, wine, ore, fish, leather, fruit and eggs.

"Despite the slowdown in Moroccan production, the Germans were getting important quantities of materials badly needed for their war effort, and the loss of the Protectorate is an economic setback of two-fold significance: the Reich has lost resources, and the United Nations will profit from production that will now return to the rich and normal standards before 1940."

The report said Moroccans who had been starved and rationed for months, already were eating and dressing better.

Because supplies will be replenished from the United States, meat rations have been released from warehouses.

Under the Germans only a small amount of meat remained in the country which produces large quantities. The report said American troops found 350 tons of meat stored at Fedala for shipment to Germany although during October only four tons of pork had been released to the European population. Arabs do not eat pork.

Fresh fish had almost disappeared from the markets because of German regulations, the report said. This month 280 tons will be marketed.

Fishermen were said to have been "surprised to learn that Maj. Gen. George S. Patton had no idea of charging them a license for fishing."

30 Servicemen Of Canada in Fire

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (AP)—Thirty Canadian soldiers, seamen, and airmen were officially reported yesterday to have perished in the fire which destroyed the Knights of Columbus hostel at St. John's, Newfoundland, Dec. 12, and resulted in 100 fatalities. The Navy casualty list was incomplete.

Lists issued by the three services reported 28 men injured, many of them seriously, and three missing. Two of the missing are believed to be fatalities, making a total of 61 names. All were below commissioned status.

India Policy Called Inefficient

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Standing Committee of the Nonparty Conference concluded its sittings in Bombay today and issued a statement denouncing British policy in handling the Indian constitutional problem as showing "not merely lack of statesmanship, but lack of efficiency."

The long statement, issued by Sir Tej Bahadar Sapru, Indian Liberal, on behalf of the Committee also strongly condemned sabotage, arson, and murder in the country.

Great Britain, the statement said, could gain the friendship of India "not by boasting that the number of British troops in the country is greater now than ever before," but "by transferring the largest amount of power to the Indians during the war, thus convincing them that the British authorities genuinely desire to make India free and self-governing."

The statement declared that if the British intention was to treat the All-India Congress Party for the period of the war as "a body of rebels," then "all reference to an agreement among the major elements of Indian life should be discarded for the moment."

Sir Tej has sought to find a compromise between Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Congress Party leaders and the British Government over the issue of Dominion status for India.

Committee to Assist RAF Men in Canada

OTTAWA, Dec. 15 (CP)—Establishment of a "Canadian Committee" to render special services to Royal Air Force personnel in Canada, and to institute a new body to be known as The Canada Foundation, has been announced simultaneously in Ottawa and London.

An immediate undertaking of the committee will be direction of a program aimed at giving a fuller knowledge and understanding of Canada to RAF personnel now stationed in the Dominion. Its chairman is Justice J. T. Thorson, President of the Exchequer Court of Canada.

The long-range purpose of the committee is to set up the Canada Foundation, to promote cultural and educational activities designed to strengthen the Canadian sense of nationhood and make Canada better known to the peoples of other countries. It will incorporate features of widely-known organizations such as the Pilgrim Trust, the British Council and the Rockefeller Foundation.

American Marine Dons Kilts in Londonderry

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (AP)—The first United States Marine to appear in this Ulster city in kilts is James R. Mallin, private first class, from the highlands of Staten Island, New York.

Private Mallin was the first candidate for a kiltie bagpipe band to be fitted out, but equipment for 50 is expected soon. Besides his kilts, Private Mallin has a sporran (leather pouch) dangling in front, a Balmoral Scottish cap, and, he says, plenty to learn about blowing a bagpipe.

Wright Resigns Post With Selective Service

OTTAWA (CP)—L. Austin Wright of Montreal has resigned as Assistant Director of National Selective Service, and has advised Minister of Labor Humphrey Mitchell that he feels he should resume his former position as General Secretary of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Darlan Affair in Parliament

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Although public opinion in Britain remained strongly antagonistic to Admiral Jean Darlan, indications were apparent today that the Government explanations of the agreement with the former Vichy military commander had satisfied Parliament.

The explanation was given to the House of Lords at a secret session yesterday, with Viscount Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal, as Government spokesman. A similar session of the House of Commons last week was addressed by Prime Minister Churchill.

Members kept what they were told in strictest confidence, but there were signs that military as well as political information about North Africa was disclosed which hitherto had not been known.

While military operations continue it is considered doubtful that these facts will be made public.

Lebrun at Home

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Reports from Switzerland and Stockholm that Albert Lebrun, last President of the French Republic, had taken refuge in a neutral country were officially denied last night in Vichy, the Berlin radio reported. The Vichy announcement said M. Lebrun still was living at his country seat near Grenoble, not far from the Swiss-French frontier.

Action by Vichy

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Vichy radio announced last night that Pierre Boisson, Governor-General, and Gen. Jean Barrau, Commander of French forces, in West Africa, had been deprived of their French citizenship.

Decree by Darlan

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Morocco radio said last night that Admiral Jean Darlan, High Commissioner for French Africa, had signed a decree controlling finances connected with national dept payments and maintenance of public utilities. Military expenditure is to be budgeted separately, the broadcast said.

So. African Troops Eager to Carry Battle to Europe

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 16 — (CP-Reuters) — South African soldiers and airmen welcome with enthusiasm the proposal of Premier Jan Christian Smuts to ask parliamentary authority to send them to any front of the war, according to the Johannesburg Sunday Times.

"South African volunteer soldiers never wanted any geographical limitations placed on their services," the newspaper stated. "Many are so eager to serve in Europe that we understand officers and men in North Africa, including members of the famous First Division, asked the Prime Minister to take this action."

Native African troops who arrived here from Madagascar this week end cheered and threw their caps in the air when told of the Prime Minister's proposal.

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Sub Menace Stresses Lack Of Patrol Boats

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Axis attempts to cut the United Nations' supply lines to North Africa have reduced U-boat pressure on other sea routes, an authoritative British source said today, but the fight for the ocean lanes to Tunisia continues bitter.

This source said that recently additional supplies had been pushed through the Mediterranean to Malta "with no particular incident," indicating that the Allies had won some degree of mastery along that important route.

The reason for the success of this convoy action apparently is that the Allies have won control of advanced airfields from which they are able to provide fighter plane cover over the approaches to the island.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Behind Prime Minister Churchill's appointment of a special Anti-submarine Committee in London lies the least cheerful part of the whole Allied war picture. Less progress has been made against the German U-boat than against any other Axis weapon.

Hitler was not able to starve Britain into submission with it and he was not able to prevent the landings in French Africa with it. But the German submarine fleet has been increasing steadily in size despite all our counter measures, and it continues to occupy a proportion of Allied war energies which is far too high.

The exact rate of German submarine production is, of course, speculative and controversial. But there is agreement on one thing among those who should know what they are talking about. Germany is building submarines faster than they are being sunk. Estimates of the margin of gain run from 10 to 30 per month. That it could be as high as 30 seems difficult to believe. That would mean a gain of 360 submarines in a year. If Germany had a submarine fleet of that size it is difficult to see how any Allied tonnage could be left afloat.

300 U-Boats Likely

A German margin of 10 submarines a month added to the fleet above sinkings is highly reasonable and it could easily be more. A reasonable estimate is that Hitler has increased his submarine fleet by at least 100 ships each year of the war and that he now possesses something over 300 submarines. He also controls the entire coastline of the continent of Europe with the single exception of the Spanish Peninsula from which to operate them.

Of course, in operational terms, 300 submarines is not an all-powerful weapon. Considering the time involved in cruising to stations and the necessary lay-up periods for overhauls and the rest of crews, it is usual for one third of any submarine fleet to represent a good operational strength. That is, if the Germans have 300 submarines they are doing well to have 100 on combat duty at any one time.

But 100 submarines operating at any given time is a powerful weapon for harassing Allied shipping and threatening the great supply lines to Britain, to Africa and to Australia which are vital to an Allied victory. They can be kept down when there are enough small, fast patrol vessels available, as the African landings proved. The only American transports admitted lost in that operation were lost while they were in an unsheltered anchorage unloading cargo. They were not lost at sea, under way with ample escort. They were lost standing still at a time when escorting ships were heavily occupied in supporting troop landings.

Shortage of Escorts

But the most acute shortage in the Allied fleets is in effective antisubmarine escort vessels. New German submarines are fast—fast enough to pull away on the surface from any ship which cannot do better than 18 knots. There must be a large increase in the number of corvettes and fast subchasers available for convoy work and they must be faster and better.

These ships are being built. But they are not being built fast enough and do not enjoy a high priority. The American shipbuilding program is still weighted heavily toward the idea of simply outbuilding the losses of merchant shipping, rather than in preventive measures to cut down sinkings. The rate of merchant tonnage construction is terrific and the curve has passed the curve of sinkings. But effective preventive measure would widen the gap between sinkings and new construction faster than it would be possible to widen it by just building more cargo ships.

This means that in order to convoy more troops as the American armies overseas grow larger and larger it will be necessary to divert more escort vessels from other work. Troop ships are adequately convoyed. But nothing else is. Delays in waiting for escort vessels again cause a heavy loss of available tonnage which could be remedied more quickly and easily by adequate escort than by new ship construction.

Thus there is the unhappy coincidence of a steady increase in the German submarine fleet with a low priority on the best types of small warships for keeping the submarines below the surface where they are 90 per cent less effective than on the surface. We have managed to keep ahead of the submarine so far by colossal feats of cargo tonnage construction. But the price is high and Hitler will not sustain a real defeat in the submarine war until more emphasis is directed to the production of preventive types of warships. Perhaps Mr. Churchill's new Anti-submarine Committee will start the movement in that direction.

77th Congress Financial Acts

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 16

Financial high lights of the Seventy-seventh Congress:

Appropriations: $58,000,000,000 in 1941: $147,000,000,000 in 1942, as contrasted with $46,000,000,000 in 1917-18, the World War I period, and with $7,900,000,000 for 1924-25, lowest two-year total since then.

Contract Authorizations: $3,500,000,000 in 1941 and $19,000,000,000 in 1942, most of it for naval vessels and for the merchant marine.

Taxes: Added $3,553,000,000 in new revenue in 1941, of which $1,144,000,000 came from boosted individual levies, the balance from increased corporation assessments; this year, added another $6,881,000,000. During the two years, dropped exemptions from $1,000 to $750 to $500; for married couples, from $2,000 to $1,500 to $1,200. Added a 5 per cent Victory Tax, effective Jan. 1.

Truth About Britons at War More Popular Than Fiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—Truth is not only stranger than fiction, but more popular.

This is proved by the fact that the world's most popular book today, according to the British Information Service, is the tale of Britain's blitz.

It is entitled, "Front Line, 1940-1941," and is the blow-by-blow account of how the British stood up against the all-out-nine-month Nazi attempt to conquer England from the air.

To date, "Front Line" stands next to the Bible as the world's best-seller. More than 500,000 copies have been sold, leaving such a one-time favorite as "Gone With the Wind" to trail in its own dust with a measly 176,000 copies to its credit at the end of its first three weeks of publication.

Sold at Near Cost Price

Published less than three weeks ago, "Front Line" has grossed over $200,000. It retails at 40 cents a copy and is sold at almost cost price.

The sales records of seven other British Government war books issued during the past two years would also raise the envy of many a successful novelist.

"The Battle of Britain" ran 4,250,000 copies, sold at 5 cents and brought in $212,500.

"Bomber Command" sold 1,300,000 copies at 30 cents, bringing $390,000.

"Bomber Command Continues" sold 450,000 copies at 12 cents a copy, bringing $54,000.

Editions in the Thousands

"Ark Royal" ran 400,000 copies at 15 cents, ringing up $60,000.

"The Abyssinian Campaign" ran 250,000 copies at 30 cents to the tune of $75,000.

"Transport Goes to War" sold 250,000 copies at 20 cents, to bring in $50,000.

"The Destruction of an Army" sold 315,000 copies at 12 cents, bringing in $37,800.

This list accounts only for sales in Britain. No immediate check on current foreign sales is available through the Stationery Office, but it is estimated that the Government's world-wide reading public totals some 10,000,000 persons.

Mihailovitch Is Still Bane Of Axis Army in Yugoslavia

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government-in-Exile said yesterday Gen. Draja Mihailovitch is still the center of resistance to the Axis in Yugoslavia and that two additional German divisions recently had to be rushed into a 240-mile stretch of the Sava River Valley from Zagreb to Belgrade to cope with this resistance.

A Government statement asserted that Mihailovitch Guerrillas were now pinning down seven German divisions "which during November carried out systematic persecution of his supporters."

"In the village Jajinci near Belgrade, 1,000 Serbs were killed," it continued. "In other districts thousands more were arrested."

The statement was issued as a denial of reports that General Mihailovitch had been supplanted and that guerrillas, in fighting the Axis, were ignoring him.

The Government said there were some independent guerrilla units in Serbia and other parts of the country "but they are insignificant in comparison with the organized forces of General Mihailovitch."

It was estimated last August that he had 80,000 to 150,000 men under his command.

Yugoslavs Active

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, Yugoslav guerrilla leader, has 100,000 men now actively under arms and could throw more than 300,000 fighters against the Axis Armies of Occupation if Allied troops landed in the Balkans.

This assurance was voiced here by Col. Svetozar Dimitrijevich of the Yugoslav Air Force in a press conference at the Yugoslavian Embassy yesterday.

Colonel Dimitrijevich said he had made frequent flights over his country after the German-Italian occupation, dropping supplies to General Mihailovitch's men in their mountain strongholds or carrying parachutists to some rendezvous where they could join the guerrillas.

From his headquarters in Cairo he kept in close touch with the plans and operations of General Mihailovitch, he said, and could state with assurance there was no foundation for reports circulated in this country to the effect that General Mihailovitch had "retired to relative inactivity somewhere in Montenegro."

General Mihailovitch, he explained, was not attempting to wage large-scale war against motorized Axis divisions but was husbanding his strength for the day when, with Allied troops attacking from the sea, his lightly armed guerrilla bands could swarm down from the hills and help crush the enemy.

Colonel Dimitrijevich gave the Communist-led partisan battalions of Western Bosnia and Slovenia credit for waging earnest guerrilla campaigns against Axis forces, but said that attempts in some quarters to picture Kosta Nagy, the partisan leader, as the successor of a "retired" Mihailovitch were no doubt inspired by Fascist enemies of the Yugoslav cause.

Blitz on England in 'Front Line'

LONDON, Dec. 16 (CP)—The story of how Britain's provincial cities "moved from the margin to the center of the picture" after the German air force had failed to knock out London in the Battle of Britain is told officially for the first time today in the Government publication, "Front Line, 1940-1942."

The Battle of London drew to its close in November, 1940, after three months of relentless bombing that stimulated rather than depressed the morale of Londoners. The same was true when the Luftwaffe diverted its attention to the provincial towns, the arms centers, ports, and seaside resorts.

Some were badly hit but no center outside London had to endure anything like the sustained bombing the Capital underwent and none suffered comparable damage.

The Germans inaugurated their new policy with the big raid on Coventry Nov. 14, 1940. Four hundred planes dropped on a limited area of the small Midland city a much greater weight of bombs than any part of London of the same size had had to endure in a single night. There were 600 incidents, the official description of an occurrence requiring the attention of trained ARP personnel.

The following night there was a heavy raid on London and in the central area of the city, with a population 16 times greater than Coventry, there were less than three times the number of incidents.

"Such a concentration of missiles as the Germans achieved in Coventry meant, for instance, that most of the inhabitants heard, or felt, the fall of every bomb," Front Line says. "There was no question of the attack moving from one part of the target to another, as the night wore on. Every moment the onslaught bore down upon the center of the city and its nearer environs; by the same token, every moment it bore down upon the nerves and eardrums of the people. Despite never-failing schemes of reinforcement there is something fearfully exposed, naked and unbefriended about a city of limited size under heavy attack—something which Londoners were not called upon to experience.

"The visible after-effects matched this comparison. London was deeply scarred and widely desolated. In the City and part of the East End, great blocks and neighborhoods were brought down or burnt out, and few parts of the central area were left unmarked. But the heart of the West End, London's playground, the famous shopping centers, are at worst unrecognizable, and at best unharmed.

"Piccadilly, Regent Street, Oxford Street, clubland, theaterland—still there. In many of the other great cities it is a different story. After some of the heavy raids it was possible to stand at certain points in or near their center, and hardly know where one was. Not only did the raw wounds gape and the smoke curl weirdly among endless arcades of twisted steel, but the very contours of the city had been battered out of recognition. People had to take their bearings carefully, and peer about to be sure of their direction."

The story of each raid is much the same. Coventry had three big ones, Nov. 14 and April 8 and 10, when 300 and 200 bombers were over. Fatalities totaled 1,236.

Birmingham had six heavy raids with 2,162 civilians killed to the end of last year, Bristol and Avonmouth had six and 1,159 were killed, Sheffield counted 624 dead in two severe raids, and Manchester dead totaled 1,005 in two nights. The raiding forces ranged from 50 to 400 bombers.

Liverpool, with Merseyside, was the worst-hit port. In seven nights from May 1 to May 7, 1941, 4,100 were killed.

Clydeside had 1,828 killed in four raids, and in seven raids involving 1,000 planes, 1,073 were killed in Plymouth.

The toll in Belfast raids was 946 dead, Hull 1,055, Swansea 352, and Cardiff 299. Five hundred and fifty-eight were killed in Southampton.

Portsmouth had three big night raids in which 756 civilians were killed and one big day raid that took 125. In a year of raids more than 1,500 bombs were dropped and of the city's 70,000 houses, 65,000 suffered some damage.

Some of the holiday towns had a surprising number of raids.

Belgian Sentenced—Named Son 'Winston'

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 16

Belgian Government sources here reported yesterday that a father in Brussels had been sentenced to nine months for what the Germans apparently regard as a new crime:

He named his new-born son "Winston."

[The Dutch News Agency Aneta reported a few weeks ago that Nazi authorities in the Netherlands had forbidden Dutch parents to name their offsoring either Winston or Franklin.]

Canada Raises Soldiers' Pay

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (AP)—Higher pay for Canada's Army privates, payment of cost-of-living bonuses to families of all Canadian servicemen, and the boosting of dependents' allowances were announced here today by the Defense Department.

Increases lifting pay of privates to $1.50 a day were announced by the Defense Minister, Col. J. L. Ralston, while payment of the cost-of-living bonus and the new scale of dependents' allowances were announced jointly by Colonel Ralston, Air Minister C. G. Power, and Navy Minister Angus Macdonald.

Other features of the announcements:

1. Mothers and other dependent relatives will be allowed to earn up to $40 a month without loss of allowance, instead of $20 as at present.

2. The Dependents' Board of Trustees is being requested to investigate the possibility of assisting sercicemen's families who wish to move from high-rent to low-rent areas.

3. Allowances will be provided for as many as six children, instead of only four for nonofficers and two for officers, as at present.

4. New allowances and cost-of-living bonus will start Jan. 1, with assigned pay increases becoming effective Feb. 1.

It was estimated that the entire program would cost between $30,000,00 and $35,000,000 a year.

Colonel Ralston's announcement said the rate of pay for privates in the Army would be raised from the present level of $1.30 a day to $1.40 after four months' service "with efficiency and good conduct," and to $1.50 a day after six months.

Pay of Lance Corporals and Lance Bombardiers will be raised from $1.50 to $1.60 a day.

The increases will "afford an inducement for efficiency" and will bring the rates of Army pay more closely into line with those of the Air Force and the Navy, where pay normally becomes $1.50 a day after six months of efficient service, Colonel Ralston said.

Rommel

Continued from Page 1

Army troops are sometimes killed or severely injured, scores, even hundreds of miles behind the lines without ever hearing a shot fired, simply by tripping over an unexploded or undetected mine. But all things considered, the casualties they cause are infinitesimal, and tend to strengthen rather than shatter the morale of Allied soldiers by rousing their anger.

Fast as Rommel's ground forces have pulled out the Luftwaffe is retiring even faster. For the past three days we haven't seen one enemy plane, whereas British and American fighters are overhead almost constantly.

Men Can Still Volunteer for Navy, Coast Guard and Marines by Ruling

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The all-service draft cannot be put into effect until about Feb. 1, and men 17 through 37 years may volunteer through their local draft boards meanwhile.

Selective Service Headquarters has disclosed this modification of the ban on voluntary enlistments so that Navy, Marine and Coast Guard quotas can be filled pending the perfection of arrangements to draft men for them.

The procedure for drafting men for the Army, which has always provided that draft registrants may volunteer to be inducted ahead of the time they would be called normally, will not be changed by this "stop-gap" innovation, a spokesman said.

Memoranda sent to local draft boards gave this outline of how the modified volunteer system will work during the next six weeks;

Instead of going directly to recruiting stations, as they did before the ban was imposed, draft registrants wishing to volunteer for the Navy, Marines or Coast Guard will apply to their local boards for permission.

Those who already have been ordered to report for induction into the Army, and men holding occupational deferment as necessary workers in agriculture, or the aircraft, or shipbuilding industries, will not be eligible for permission.

Men who receive permission will be referred to recruiting stations without preliminary examination by the local board physicians. If they are rejected following examination by physicians of the Navy, Marines or Coast Guard, which have stricter physical requirements than the Army, they will resume their former draft status and continue subject to induction.

U. S. Forest Protection

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Senate Dec. 15 completed legislative action on a bill placing forest products, standing timber and forage under protection of the anti-sabotage laws.

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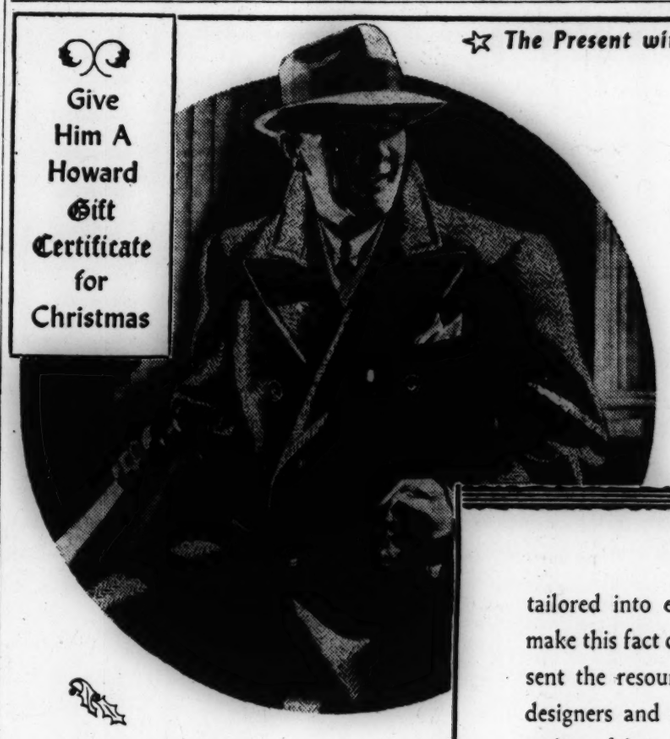

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Farmers Union Places Trust In Economy of Abundance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—An economy of abundance, with the family-type farm predominant and a parity floor under prices, was pictured at the convention of the National Farmers Union here recently as the system needed to win the war.

The Farmers Union, next to the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange in size and importance, has lately swung almost unequivocal support behind the New Deal, and has been militant in its effort to collaborate with labor, in contrast with the position of the other farm groups. The Union has consistently supported the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program in principle but this year, as before, appealed for an end to the "economy of scarcity" idea, and urged again that the program be farmer administered and directed at development of the small farm.

The program for 1943 adopted at the close of the meeting lashed out at "dollar-a-year men in the agencies of the Government," demanding their removal; asked for recognition that agriculture must have manpower to produce for war, and recognized that all must sacrifice, but asked for better living standards for the lowest income groups to increase their production efficiency.

"Assured the necessary manpower and equipment, the family type farmers can and will produce the food to win the war and write the peace, unmindful of their long hours of labor and all other necessary sacrifices they are called upon to make," said the resolution.

H. D. Rolph, Joplin, Mont., National Vice-President, who was re-elected, charged that the Triple-A program had driven thousands of farmers from the land.

He predicted a change in the Triple-A program limiting payments to $1,000, and praised the work of the Farm Security Administration in re-establishing farmers on the economic border line.

James G. Patton, Denver, President of the Association, struck the same general chord and appealed for co-operation between farmers and labor against the "forces of reaction who would divide and conquer."

Mr. Patton believes the problems of farm labor can be solved by supervising such work and providing steady employment by moving labor about to where the jobs are located.

Dr. Eveline M. Burns, representative of the National Resources Planning Board, told the farmers that the war has demonstrated the possibility of a $100,000,000,000 annual income in this country, if industry, agriculture, and labor work together, almost twice the national income in the depression.

The speaker foresaw a large Government works program after the war, and maintained that complete employment is maintained not only from private individuals, but from the population as a whole working through the Government.

Dr. Burns urged that planning be carried forward now because the World War I demonstrated that men now in the Army cannot be absorbed quickly by private peacetime activity.

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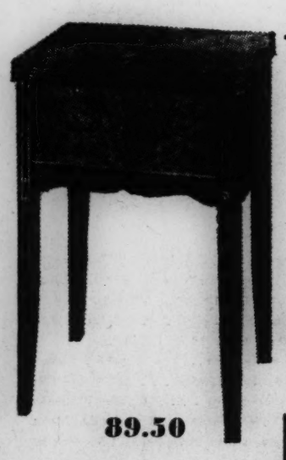
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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

ARMY SURGEON—Pretty Army nurse and two rival soldiers in a World War I romance.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama, set in Norway.—M. Y.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BLACK SWAN—Rafael Sabatini's pirate story in Technicolor with trimmings. —M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CAIRO—Burlesque of spy melodramas, with vocal interludes.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASABLANCA—Absorbing melodrama about Nazi-hunted refugees who haunt a tough American's saloon while awaiting passage to Lisbon.—M filmed.—M. Y. C.

CAT PEOPLE—Witchcraft melodrama in modern setting, cleverly told and directed, plausibly acted.—M. Y.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Introduces an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. The usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOREST RANGERS — Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN JIM—Brawling action comedy which traces, with some inaccuracies, the career of prizefighter Corbett.—M. Y.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE —Fairly funny farce about modern pioneers in Pennsylvania.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.—M. Y.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M .Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M.

I MARRIED A WITCH—René Clair film of a New Englander who marries the witch his ancestor cursed. Light, amusing, with one hilarious sequence. Occasionally suggestive.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutauity and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED — Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself, under new name and is cleared by confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS — Melodrama about Parisienne who sacrifices self to aid Free French flier and his comrades. Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Musical snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of farmers against dictatorial wholesalers. Rough and tough but effective, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored and too horrific at times.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—A few passages are engaging, humorous or poignant, otherwise pedestrian and over sentimental. —M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neat detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LIFE BEGINS AT 8:30—Well written and acted, somewhat sentimental story of how actor's alcoholism marred his career and his daughter's happiness.—M.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication. —M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MASHENKA—Tenderly told, charmingly acted love story which concludes amid scenes on Russo-Finnish front. —M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Hoodlumism featured in story —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand little stepson before too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with affection and decency saving two from misery. —M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about broker who deserts family to become painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary study in humanly heroic terms the effect of a war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis on the grotesque as comedy. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. —M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in story which pictures effect of war on English family.—M. Y. C.

MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH—Combination of sentiment, juvenile comedy, and slapstick farce, done as a period piece of the 90's—M. Y.

Susan Peters
In the new film, "Random Harvest."

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder in routine melodrama.—M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Entertaining but overdone musical in Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN—Amusing farce. Questionable taste.—M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NAVY COMES THROUGH—Lively war melodrama about Navy detachment assigned to freighter. Plenty of action and excitement but not much logic. —M. Y.

NIGHTMARE—American gambler and London lady take a moderately exciting trip to Scotland to solve a murder. —M. Y.

NIGHT MONSTER — Horror murder mystery, dabbling in "occultism" with aid of camera.—M.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS — Murder mystery, emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS—Guitry farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but entertaining romantic melodrama in which duckling, counseled by psychologist becomes swan.—M.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A HONEYMOON—American ex-burlesque dancer rescued from Quisling husband by American newsman. Long, fairly entertaining, romantic comedy drama. Jewish persecution made subject of attempted humor in some scenes.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers message to save American transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting. Well acted.—M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet."—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in life of Lou Gehrig, entertaining, moving, and generally accurate; acted with warmth and sincerity. Several exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Over-long film telling of fight of lawyers against ship-wrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's—M, Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—Staunch admirer receives "visitation" from the old warrior. Not entirely successful fantasy, but stimulating with high intentions.—M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy characteristic of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative; dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again. —M. Y. C.

ROAD TO MOROCCO—Crosby-Hope hilarity in romantic lands.—M. Y.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE—Musical, less entertaining than might have been hoped from its radio, popular band, vaudeville, and military trimmings. M. Y.

SEVEN MILES FROM ALCATRAZ—Escaped convicts, still patriotic, beat up Nazi agents and save the plans. Minor melodrama.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on fleet airarm.—M. Y.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff —M.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him.—M. Y.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M. Y.

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical, in Technicolor.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES—Carmen Miranda's songs and speech give Technicolor musical its spring.—M. Y.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SPY SHIP—Melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STREET OF CHANCE—Man who has lost memory, discovers he is wanted for murder and attempts to prove innocence. Tersely directed, well acted. Some morbid aspects.—M.

SUICIDE SQUADRON — Polish composer-pianist faces question of staying in U. S. or returning to England as pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN—Tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Wacky comedy in which dominating business woman falls in love with her male secretary.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Presumably fictional account of Military Academy beginnings. Much brutality.—M.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce. —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, with considerable historical inaccuracy. Exciting cavalry charges.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—Romance against war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of novel is lost M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism. Propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted.—M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about husband working in father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but expert acting by Frank Craven.—M. Y.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romances decorate an RAF trainee's course in Arizona.—M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.—M. Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages in poor taste. Otherwise one of the best of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificiality distorts effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice in comedy melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about shiftless and amoral clan.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M. Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Western against background of 1860's. Arrested mental development used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fiction but, on the whole, written, directed and acted with sincerity.—M. Y.

WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY—Story about a self-centered woman who finds that the war is more important than her personal desires. Skilfully acted but plot lacks suspense.—M. Y.

WE ARE THE MARINES—Interesting, full-length March of Time film about making of a Marine. A few battle scenes.—M. Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M. Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO DONE IT?—Abbott and Costello brighten up the murder mystery business.—M. Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage. Candid, intelligent.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Astaire-Hayworth romance trips light fantastic to Jerome Kern score in sparkling musical.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing type of obnoxious American.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Story of New York tax driver leading Burma convoy. Exciting scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the R. A. F., climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.

JOURNEY FOR MARGARET—Story of an American correspondent and his wife who adopt a couple of war-orphaned children in England. Slow-paced and highly emotional narrative that might have been more adroitly fashioned. Two delightful youngsters in cast.—M. Y.

PALM BEACH STORY—Familiar brand of Preston Sturges slapstick and satire in a farce about a struggling inventor and his wife. Sometimes in poor taste.—M.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the war. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

RANDOM HARVEST—Shell-shock victim of World War I marries the girl who rehabilitates him. Struck by a taxi, he remembers his real identity and nearly marries another girl before being reunited with original heroine. Long and sentimental.—M. Y.

Boosted Rail Pay Expected But on a Compromise Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There are complicating factors in the new railroad wage boost controversy, but some well-informed observers say they have reason to believe that the demands of the unions will very likely be met, at least on a compromise basis.

The factor that would seem to contradict what is believed otherwise to be an Administration attitude in favor of the increase in this field to correspond with the increase granted "little steel" workers, is the almost coincidental petition by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, and Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, for the Interstate Commerce Commission, to set aside freight and passenger rate increases allowed last winter.

This action is interpreted by some as an administration-inspired warning to the unions not to go through with their increase demand. Others believe, however, that it may be an evidence of a difference of opinion in Washington, with Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Henderson seeking frantically to stave off the inflationary effect of a wage increase, and Mr. Roosevelt himself apparently ready to compromise with the wage rise demand.

Railroad Operators Resigned?

Railroad operators are found, off the record, to be virtually resigned to the necessity of granting wage increases. They are confused, though, by the Byrnes demand, which, if granted along with the wage rise, would bring the roads to the breaking point, they say, where advocates of Government operation or ownership would gleefully step in and take over.

Last year the unions, pleading higher costs of living and higher profits by the roads, asked for wage increases, the operating group by an average amount of 30 per cent, and the nonoperating units by what would amount to about 30 cents an hour. After being carried on through the processes provided under the Railway Labor Act the case was settled when the President persuaded a special fact-finding commission to revise an original grant unacceptable to the roads, and allow increases amounting to about 7½ per cent for the operating unions and around 10 cents an hour for the nonoperating group.

But, and here is an important fact, in granting these increases the Commission, headed by Wayne L. Morse, had this to say: "We feel obliged to say that our recommended increases in railroad wages have been made on the assumption that the railroads can secure needed relief from resulting inadequate net revenues by obtaining permission to increase their transportation rates. Indeed, our recommendations are made on the assumption, though not on the affirmative finding, that a large portion of the increased wage bill involved in our recommendation will be made good to the carriers through increased rates."

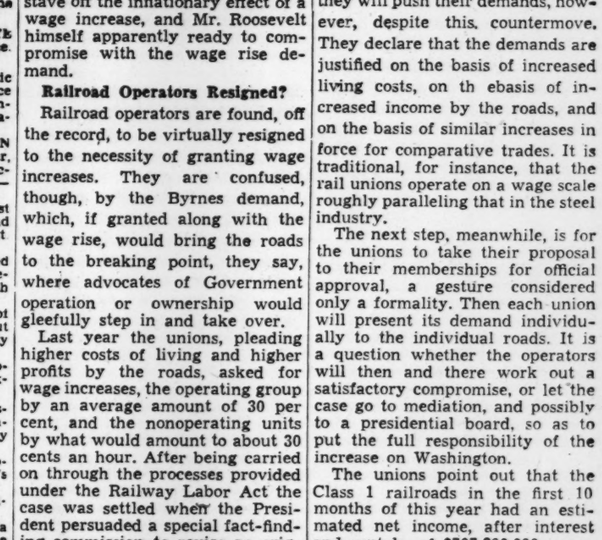
The Interstate Commerce Commission subsequently granted that relief in the form of rate increases ultimately resulting in income that more than offset the wage increases. The wage compromises, it was figured, meant additional costs to the roads to around $325,000,000 annually. The rate increases which it is now proposed to cancel have meant added annual income to the roads of some $500,000,000.

Unions' Demands

The unions, asking now a 30 per cent increase for the nonoperating group, and 20 cents an hour for the nonoperating units, insist that they will push their demands, however, despite this countermove. They declare that the demands are justified on the basis of increased living costs, on th ebasis of increased income by the roads, and on the basis of similar increases in force for comparative trades. It is traditional, for instance, that the rail unions operate on a wage scale roughly paralleling that in the steel industry.

The next step, meanwhile, is for the unions to take their proposal to their memberships for official approval, a gesture considered only a formality. Then each union will present its demand individually to the individual roads. It is a question whether the operators will then and there work out a satisfactory compromise, or let the case go to mediation, and possibly to a presidential board, so as to put the full responsibility of the increase on Washington.

The unions point out that the Class 1 railroads in the first 10 months of this year had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of $707,800,000, compared with $413,333,947 for the corresponding period last year. The roads in turn, though, insist that for the first time in a good many years they are enjoying a "reasonable" return on their investment. These are differences of opinion, though, as to the proper way of figuring that investment as a basis for returns.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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Holiday Clothes for Children, Gay and Charming as Tots Who'll Wear Them

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Bright eyes and dimples, soft curls, pigtails gay with ribbons; lilting laughter in the shadowy green sparkle of Christmas trees, all seem to be suggested in this season's holiday clothes for children.

Grown-ups may cut down on their Christmas lists — putting all they can into war bonds — the practical side may be stressed in clothes for mother and dad, but those for little sister and brother go their own sweet way, and maintain their freshness and charm no matter how many emergencies this old world has to face.

Of course, the kind of clothes mother and dad wear do show up in miniature models, too. There are uniforms, for instance, and there is a lively demand for them. "Let's pretend!" cry the boys, and they're soldiers and sailors like their daddies. The girls are having their innings, too, making believe they are Waves and Waacs, and Red Cross nurses, in little uniforms which are copies of those that see real service. Costumes for youthful ranchers and gauchos, cowgirl suits of natural leather with fringed edges, a pair of cowboy boots from Texas are other play clothes.

Pinafores Are Practical

For little tots, pinafores are pretty and practical. They can dress up a warm dark dress with crispy freshness, and be so easily tubbed and ironed.

They flounce through the children's day in all kinds of designs. One comes in white batiste with old-fashioned eyelet-embroidery ruffles, frilly and feminine, outlining dainty shoulders. The next may be tailored and quite sober. The latter design may be traced to the Russian influence which inspires a group of children's clothes designed by Emily Wilkens, who has a talent for making little girls' clothes look charming and different without being fussy or flamboyant. Saks Fifth Avenue presents these Wilkens clothes in dresses for girls from six to twelve. But, though the little aprons are tidy and correct, a touch of color and gaiety creeps into them on the bright threads of Russian cross-stitching.

Amusing to children, are pastel chambray and percale pinafores decked with appliqués of familiar nursery rhyme characters. These are worn with white cotton broadcloth blouses, edged in rickrack, or dainty hand-rolled ruffles.

Warm Robes for Christmas

Almost before the last faint twinkle of the stars fades in the east on Christmas morning, little shavers will be hopping out of bed to see what has been left under their tree or in their stockings. It will still be cold, but that won't last long if there are cozy warm robes waiting for them — perhaps a little robe of red or pink velvet — oh, very Christmasy! — to be worn over flowered challis two-piece pajamas, and with bunny scuffs on their little feet. Brother can hold his own in a navy robe of wool flannel which he dons above blue and white striped cotton broadcloth pajamas and with the blue leather house slippers. If wool is out of the question — and it often is these days — you can keep the youngsters warm in spun rayon flannel robes in bright red, or pastels, if they have a quilted satin lining interlined with aralac, the new milk-wool.

Junior dresses will be welcome gifts this Christmas. Party dresses will lead them all. These must "have what it takes," the girls say. They will billow and swing with a rhythm all their own — tulles and nets sprinkled with paillettes and bands of "glitter" trim. Preference points to white at the moment, though many juniors turn to turquoise, red, fuchsia and pale blue—colors that find consistent admirers. One of the popular styles is a full-skirted dress of white tulle, its tight bodice scattered over with gold sequins that converge on the neckline and waist. A youthful dress for a Christmas party is one of white net trimmed with panels of soft white ostrich. More youthful still, yet balanced with a grown-up air, is a teen-age frock in yellow mousseline-de-soie, or a pale pink taffeta matelassé.

A white net with softly shirred bodice, tiny puffed Kate Greenaway sleeves, bouffant skirt with bows of net and taffeta, which forms the underskirt, and a long red velvet streamer bow to the hem — this is a dress for holly-decked Christmas parties, candlelight and soft music. For the younger girls of four to ten, De Pinna shows little frocks of gay red taffeta with white marquisette ruching at neck and sleeves. These have dirndl skirts with deep gathers. Little white jackets have holly leaves for frog fastenings, and red buttons in place of holly berries.

Buying now with an eye toward spring, softly-tailored suits in gabardine in high colors appear to be in demand to wear with fleece coats in unusual contrast tones — brown topped by smoky blue fleece coats; bright reds linked with green. Boxy toppers hold their own with young people, and the new olive drab is distinctive at the moment. Beige fleece, too, is seen in coats with bright red revers — a sporty model. Despite L-85 regulations that have minimized skirt sweeps, all around pleated skirts are still possible, though of course the pleats are more shallow, and often stitched quite far down. Many of the skirts have the trouser pleat front — an inverted pleat with crease-stitched sides.

Bright Shetlands in all wool, as long as you can lay your hands on them, are stars for suits this moment. Spice brown, tangerine and yellow are popular tones.

A. F. Sozio; Larry Gordon; Edward Ozern

Top, left: One of the Russian dresses for children designed by Emily Wilkens. Green spun rayon drawstring dress with peasant embroidery on white sleeves. From Saks Fifth Avenue. Center: Tiny tots can relax in this one-piece lounging suit of brilliant red corduroy with quilted top and nice long sleeves for a warmer winter. From Lord & Taylor. Right: White starched pinafore, Pinafore Posy, for the Little Miss Muffet of the family. Eyelet ruffles over the shoulder and a great extra full skirt. From Mary Lewis. Bottom: Plaid gingham cotton dress with eyelet trimming. From Franklin Simon.

Treat That Girdle Kindly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A good girdle gives your dress a better appearance, hence deserves the kindest care.

Watch the clerk when she fits you to see the best way to save strain on the elastic fabric. Notice that she does not grab it by the top and pull, but folds the top down, and has you step into it. Then she folds the top up into position. The procedure is reversed for removal of the girdle, first turning the top down. Notice too, that the hose are first fastened at the back, to get the correct position to hold the stocking seams straight, and to cause the least pull on both elastic and hose.

Elastic fabric is best preserved, if it is washed so frequently that it requires a mere swishing around in sudsy water (mild soap fully dissolved in hot water, then cooled to 80° Fahrenheit). Swish the light suds through the fabric—this is an excellent bath for your hands, since it is so gentle. Never let foundation garments become so soiled that you need to rub the ribbons with a brush (not even one with soft bristles).

Dry Between Towels

Press the water from the garment, and rinse repeatedly in clean, lukewarm water, separately from other laundering, so as to handle it as little as possible. Then slip a bath towel into the garment, fold another over the outside, roll up, to press moisture out. Repeat with dry towels, until almost dry.

Then pull it gently into shape, and it will need no pressing, except the non-elastic parts. It dries more quickly, if you fasten the garters evenly to a coat hanger, but if you have enough time, unfasten the garters, and slip it over the open end of a towel bar. At least avoid hot air registers, and hot sun. It is necessary to have another girdle to wear meantime, otherwise excess heat or delayed laundering will greatly shorten its life.

Mending is more important than ever before. Push a thin needle between the lastex threads of the elastic fabric. You may be able to buy lastex sewing thread, but mercerized white darning cotton can be woven back and forth loosely over a thin spot. Be sure to put dainty patches where the front stays will push up through the cotton or rayon fabric, before it is too late. Where the top of the girdle has stretched until rippled, you can whip down little darts.

Keep It Well-Fitting

The sewing machine is useful for seaming up the nonelastic gores of a girdle if you have become slimmer, or it has stretched. Hose fasteners and shoulder straps for a brassiere top may be replaced when frayed. Shoulder straps should never be seen. Keep in place with narrow tape snapped to the dress shoulder, for an untidy shoulder strap is repelling to the eye.

Laundering restores shape to the foundation garment, so that even an old one will give fairly satisfactory lines to the correctly fitted dress. As long as a girdle is to be had in the store, it will do much for the trimness of your appearance —as even the astute heads of the Waacs realize.

Spot on the Rug?—Act Quickly, Take It Off

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prompt action is required to cope with stains or spots on your floor covering. Remember to use the right remedy at once to circumvent an impending spot or stain—thus taking immediate precautions against permanent harm and eliminating the start of dry rot or moth damage if possible. Then call in your professional rug cleaner at once, for his advice and suggestions are invaluable.

Here are the immediate first-aid treatments for floor coverings:

Dirt Spots: To remove, brush thoroughly with a soft brush. Then sponge with warm, mild soapsuds and rinse carefully with warm water.

Grease Spots: These rot the fabric and should be removed at once with carbon tetrachloride (sold under various trade names). Apply with a soft cloth—taking up the soil with a clean cloth or blotter as it dissolves.

Ink Stains: Take up freshly spilled ink with blotting paper or soft cloth. Then sponge the spot with lukewarm water. Old or stubborn stains should be sent to the professional cleaner.

Chewing Gum: Soften by pouring on a little carbon tetrachloride. Let stand a few minutes, then remove with a dull knife. Any remaining traces may be sponged with tetrachloride.

Road Oil, Tar or Asphalt: Sponge with cloth well moistened with carbon tetrachloride. Change the cloth as it becomes soiled and continue until cloth remains unsoiled.

Paint Stains: Fresh paint, if moist, can be cleaned by rubbing gently with cloth wet in turpentine.

Animal Stains: Most stains of this nature cause discolorations which cannot be entirely removed. Clean at once. Sponge thoroughly with salt solution (½ cup of salt to 1 quart of lukewarm water). Then sponge with weak ammonia solution (1 part in 20 parts of water). There is also a process by which the whole rug may be recolored to look like new.

Blood Stains: Sponge with salt solution of ½ cupful of salt in 1 quart of lukewarm water.

Coffee Stains: Although these are troublesome stains, they may be removed by applying clear, lukewarm water and drying with soft cloth or blotter.

Chocolate Stains: Sprinkle with powdered borax; then soak for 15 minutes with cold water. Remove gently with clean cloth and cold water. When dry remove borax with whiskbroom or vacuum cleaner.

Grass Stains: First sponge with carbon tetrachloride to remove grease. When dry, sponge with clear, lukewarm water.

Acid Stains: Vinegar, lemon, and other acids quickly affect colors. Sponge at once with ammonia solution (1 part ammonia to 4 parts water). This will sometimes even restore changed colors. Milk will sometimes alkalize a fresh acid stain and neutralize the prospective harm.

Unknown Spots: A mild soap scrubbing with lukewarm water, followed by an application of corn starch, is usually safe for any spots on a rug. However, if the slightest doubt about any of these remedies exists in your mind—don't hesitate to call your cleaner at once.

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These chef-aprons are easy to make and are welcome gifts for any homemaker. The mitts can be made detachable so as to be used with more than one apron.

Make Pot-Holder Mitts and Aprons to Match

By Ellen Biles James
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you seen the new aprons with attached, quilted mitts? If you have, no doubt you asked, "Why didn't somebody think of it before?"

The attached mitts are just another version of the familiar pot-holder. But they do more than a pot-holder. They protect not only the fingers but the sides and back of the hands, as well as the wrists, from contact with the oven or hot lids and kettles. Attached, they can't stray away at inopportune times.

If you want a chef-apron, or wish to make one for a friend, first choose the pattern. If the apron is to be attractive as well as useful, you must have a well-designed pattern. If it is to look right and be right it must be cut by an up-to-the-minute pattern of the correct size.

Apron Must Be Ample

The chef-apron may be plain or ruffled. But at least it should be of generous proportions in order to cover the gown and protect it from flour, spattering water, grease and spray from the electric mixer or the mixing-spoon.

So have it long, well to the bottom of the gown. Have it wide, completely covering the hips. Have a large bib. Make the back to button. At least see that the shoulder straps are held in place. With hands barnacled with dough, it is annoying to have to keep pushing shoulder straps back in place. Think of these things as you choose a pattern.

Plan to make a comfortable apron. See that it will not pull down at the back of the neck. Cut the pockets unusually large, at least six inches wide plus turn-under seams. Have them fully eight inches deep, hem allowed.

Choose Material Carefully

The material should receive thoughtful consideration. The sort of material used will be determined largely by individual taste. Whatever the weave, it may be striped, flowered, dotted or checked.

For myself I like best of my three chef-aprons the striped one in the illustration. Made from a good grade of seersucker, it requires no ironing. After washing, I am careful to hang it evenly upon the line. From there it goes directly to the hook in the kitchen, all ready for the next session with the stove.

The flowered apron in the illustration is made of sheer lawn—for hot weather. Remember to make a bright red pin-dot apron for dull days. It gives one a lift at the baking.

Cambrics and prints are to be had in a riot of colors and amazing designs that cheer the spirits. Why not choose something in colors to fit in with the furnishings, and add a restful note to the kitchen theme?

Look at the envelope of the pattern for the amount of material needed. The calculations printed on it have been based upon width of material and size of the particular pattern in hand.

Is it necessary to add that full instructions for making come with the pattern? It is always wise to follow them precisely.

Make Your Own Design

You will have to design your own mitts. When the apron is otherwise finished, cut out the pattern for the mitts in this manner:

Lay your hand, fingers together and thumb stretched at nearly a right angle, flat upon a piece of wrapping paper. Block out the pattern with a pencil.

Padding and quilting the mitts will draw them up, so they must be cut larger than seems necessary. I allow one full inch all the way around on the hand section, and one-half inch on the thumb, over and above the desired finished size.

Cut four full-sized mitts for each apron, two pieces for the outside and two for linings. Cut from folded material, with the fold along the outer, or little finger, side.

Spread out on the sewing table two mitts, wrong side up. Prepare the padding. There are two kinds of padding material, either of which will prove satisfactory: Unfadable woolen if you have it. If not, then the ends of worn bath towels.

Cut one thickness of padding for each mitt, full size. Cut two more thicknesses to go across the front upper half of each mitt, making at least three thicknesses. Do the same with the thumbs, padding the inner half with extra thicknesses.

Baste firmly in place. Stitch up and down and across, making checkerboard squares with the stitching, about three-quarters of an inch each way.

Stitch up the padded mitts and turn. Stitch the two linings. Place linings inside the padded mitts, seam to seam. Tack in place at tops, thumbs and wrists.

Attach elastic, one end to the mitt at the inner side, and the other end to the apron at the belt, well forward of the under-arm seam. Have the elastic as long as the forward stretch of the arm. This is usually about one yard.

I like my mitts to match the apron, but this is not necessary. Sometimes it is desirable to have the mitts of a dark, harmonizing color, often to match the trimming.

The mitts may easily be made detachable, so that those of one apron may be used with another, as in the illustration. Sometimes this seems convenient.

Widener Art Collection To Be On Public View at National Gallery of Art Dec. 20

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The entire nation will get a Christmas gift when the Widener Art collection is put on public view for the first time at the National Gallery of Art here on Dec. 20.

The Widener collection, bought from all corners of the earth by P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia traction magnate, and his son, Joseph E. Widener, is the third large group of masterpieces to be presented to the nation since Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh millionaire and former Secretary of the Treasury, built the Gallery on lower Pennsylvania Avenue to house his extremely valuable collection for posterity.

Millions of Americans have learned something about the great art of the world through visits to the National Gallery since President Roosevelt dedicated it in March, 1941. On Sunday afternoons, soldiers, war workers, and art students flock there the way Parisians did to the Louvre before the war.

Before the Gallery was opened, Samuel H. Kress, New York chain-store operator, donated his large collection of Italian paintings and sculptures, which have been displayed along with Mr. Mellon's collection.

The Widener collection was brought here from Lynnewood Hall, the Widener family estate at Elkins Park, Pa.

Among the Italian paintings in the Widener group is the celebrated "Feast of the Gods," by Giovanni Bellini, three great works of Titian, and the small Cowper Madonna by Raphael.

Probably the most famous picture in the collection, the "Feast of the Gods," was painted by Bellini in his 90th year and had to be finished by his pupil Titian. The canvas, about six feet wide, is dated 1514.

There are also in the collection 14 paintings by Rembrandt, including "The Mill," considered by connoisseurs one of the greatest landscape paintings in the United States. The present Mr. Widener's father, it is reported, used to sit before the masterpiece at Lynnewood Hall for hours, drinking in its beauty and atmospheric effect which the canvas exuded.

There are also famous Van Dyck portraits in the collection, among which are examples of his Genoese period, and two outstanding paintings by Vermeer, as well as fine examples of the work of English painters such as Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, Turner, and Constable.

The small Cowper Madonna will join at the Gallery another larger Raphael Madonna that was also the possession of Lord Cowper and was given to the Gallery by Mr. Mellon.

One of the famous Renaissance sculptures in the Widener collection is Donatello's marble David. The sculpture also includes works by Desiderio, della Robbia, Verocchio, Sansovino, and Francesco di Giorgio, and five busts by Houdon.

Mr. Widener, accompanied by members of his family, will come from Philadelphia for the opening, timed to make it possible for many servicemen, war workers and others to have their first view of the collection during the Christmas season, David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery, has announced.

Women Invade Steel Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Youngstown, Ohio

Youngstown's huge steel plants, traditionally he-man industries, are getting the feminine touch.

For armies of women workers are going to work in the steel plants on jobs always considered unsuited to feminine workers to help to relieve the acute manpower shortage which has threatened to hamper output of their war-vital steel.

It is estimated that Selective Service and competition from the numerous important war plants and arsenals in this area has drained off at least 10,000 steel workers, chiefly the younger and more suitable workers, forcing the mills to resort to women workers for many jobs.

These women steel workers come from a wide variety of prewar occupations. Some were school teachers, secretaries, stenographers, soda fountain attendants, waitresses, saleswomen, factory hands, domestics, college students. Paid regular men's wage rates, they now earn two to three times what they normally earned before in the stores and shops.

One of the first to employ women on the production lines here was the Sharon Steel Corporation which is using nearly 150 women —and soon will increase this to 300—in its rolling mill plant. They fill a variety of jobs—inspecting, packing and bundling steel, operating tractors, racking steel for the pickling vats, keeping time, making tests for the metallurgy laboratories, operating cranes. One is even breaking in as a roll grinder.

Although women are restrained by State laws from lifting heavy weights, they eagerly tackled the job of racking the steel strips and other steel so that it could be immersed in pickling vats. This always was considered one of the most trying jobs in the mill, and the company had trouble filling it with male help.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation also was among the first, employing women in bundling, inspecting, operating machines, tractors and other equipment in its McDonald rolling mill plant.

Other steel concerns also are using them in filling many clerical jobs formerly filled by men, in metallurgical laboratories, and numerous other jobs. These include Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the Republic Steel Corporation.

N. Y. Newspaper Strike Still On

By the Associated Press

New York

The Newspaper and Mail Deliveries Union and the Publishers Association of New York ended separate all-night meetings early today, failing to effect a settlement of the strike which has kept most of the city's newspapers out of general circulation since Sunday evening.

Representatives of the groups said, however, that further conferences would be held later today.

Through yesterday, last night, and early this morning, Dr. Fred C. Croxton of the United States Conciliation Service, who had been serving with Chairman Arthur S. Meyer of the State Mediation Board as mediator, carried proposals and counterproposals between the meetings.

Close of the sessions brought no formal statements.

Mr. Meyer had declared last night, however, that "today, for the first time, definite proposals and counterproposals to settle the matter through arbitration have been made, and although no definite solution has yet been reached, progress has been made."

When the meeting of the union men ended, Louis Waldman, counsel for the unaffiliated organization, said:

"We are for arbitration, but we are against delays and procrastination because we know what it means in this industry."

The strike was voted after the two groups failed to agree on terms for a new contract—mainly wages and job security—following months of negotiations.

The papers affected by the strike, all members of the Association, are the Times, Herald Tribune, Daily News, Daily Mirror, Journal of Commerce and Wall Street Journals, morning papers, and the Sun, Post, World-Telegram, Journal American, Brooklyn Citizen, and Long Island Daily Star-Journal, afternoon. Combined circulation is around 5,000,000.

Not affected are the Morning Telegraph, a sports paper, and the Brooklyn Eagle and PM, in the afternoon field. None are members of the publishers organization.

The papers involved have curtailed their press runs greatly. All placed papers on sale at their plants.

The Union seeks a 15 per cent wage increase, or about $6.60 a week to lowest paid workers, now receiving $44 weekly. The Union contends that this demand is in keeping with the National War Labor Board policy in permitting raises up to 15 per cent over the scale in effect on Jan. 1, 1941. In September, an arbitrator granted the union a $3 weekly wage increase, but the Union refused it.

The Union also demands job "freezing" for the war's duration and a guarantee against dismissals resulting from gasoline and tire rationing.

Co-operative League Meets

By the Associated Press

Washington

A joint statement relating to radio advertising by co-operatives was issued Dec. 15 by the Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters and officials of the Co-operative League of the United States.

The statement, which came at the conclusion of a two-day conference, said: "We believe that the advertising of co-operatives is and has been acceptable under the (N. A. B.) code when the programs offered are designed to sell goods, trademarks or services of co-operatives."

The Dec. 15 statement continued:

"It is agreed that there is no objection to commercial copy incorporated in a program sponsored by a co-operative enterprise which states that (a) any person can make purchases at co-operatives; (b) membership in co-operatives is open and voluntary; (c) co-operatives are owned by members, each of whom has one vote; (d) profits or savings are returned to member-owners. However, in making such statements no attack is to be made on any other business enterprise or system of distribution.

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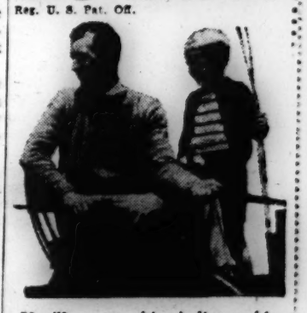

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The Home Forum

True Endurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR A GREAT DEAL regarding the necessity for endurance these days. And most of us are agreed that the ability to endure is essential to the mastering of the onslaughts of evil attacking world freedom and progress. Yet have we ever considered the kind of endurance to which our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, referred when he declared (Matthew 10:22), **"He that endureth to the end shall be saved"?**

Have we imagined that our Master here recommended a passive state of thought and action? Did he counsel a mental attitude which, whilst striving to be courageous and cheerful when things seem disheartening and difficult, yet considers these hardships and perplexities as realities, having power to harm, to disrupt, to destroy?

Most assuredly that was not the Master's meaning. He before whom disease, disaster, and death lost their power consistently refuted man-made theories that these errors are inevitable, unavoidable. There was no calm submission to evil in the whole of Jesus' teaching. He taught and practiced triumphant dominion. What, then, was the endurance he enjoined upon his followers to possess?

* * *

The lucid teachings of Christian Science reveal the answer, and are enabling many thousands in these times to obey the Master's behest. Through study of the illumined pages of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, they are realizing that they need to endure by abiding in the understanding of God's allness and of man's oneness with Him. Holding only to the spiritual fact of man's perfect being as the son of God, they know that the end of evil beliefs referred to by Christ Jesus is assured. For no falsity, however overwhelming its proportions may appear to be, when gauged by material theories, can possibly stand before the fundamental knowledge that God, good, is the only power, and that from Him proceeds all reality.

Was there room or opportunity for encouraging self-pity or thoughts of insufficiency when Jesus was faced with five thousand hungry men and women? Did he inform his waiting disciples that the multitude must "endure" hunger when they had shown such eagerness to imbibe his life-preserving, health-bestowing teachings? No! Steadfastly adhering to the divine fact that man's inexhaustible supply is ever available because God is ever present and the source of abundance, he provided more than enough to meet the need. When later he was informed that his friend Lazarus had died, he did not allow the false thought of death or separation to stay his God-given power to raise Lazarus. Unhesitatingly he declared (John 11:11), **"I go, that I may awake him out of sleep."** Wherever the Master went, and whatever the physical evidence with which he was faced, however desperate or fear-provoking to human thought, he endured, recognizing only the truth of man's spiritual being, until the end or annihilation of each evil belief.

* * *

Have we because of the world emergency recently been deprived of some of those material things we have looked upon as necessary to daily living? Then we must look beyond these things to the grand realities of Spirit, which endure forever because true substance cannot be touched by mortal, erring, changing beliefs. It is indeed cause for real rejoicing that we are today being forced to endure "to the end," to take our stand upon the same platform of thought as the Master did. And Christian Science enables us to understand and adhere to the pathway of glorious overcoming. Throwing much enlightenment on the words of the Apostle James, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 267 of Science and Health, **" 'Blessed is the man that endureth [overcometh] temptation: for when he is tried, [proved faithful], he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.' (James i, 12.)."**

The writer well remembers an occasion when, through their knowledge of man's oneness with God, she and a companion were able to witness the rapid dispersal of a heavy sea fog. All day a thick blanket of fog had persisted in the English Channel. As their train neared the port of embarkation it appeared likely that sailing would be canceled. But Christian Science had revealed to these two students that the light of spiritual understanding can dispel any and every form of erroneous belief. Allowing thought to become illumined with the truths of man's inseparability from God, omnipotent Life, filling all space and controlling all right activity, they found that physical fears and forebodings melted away, and they began their journey across the shrouded ocean with joyful confidence in the ever-presence of good. Within a very short time a light broke across the waters, making a clear pathway for the ship to pass through. Rapidly this pathway spread until the sun, shimmering on the waters, completely dispelled the gloom and obscurity.

* * *

Whatever the gloom, uncertainty, or evil reports may be which are spreading across the ocean of events today, we need not accept false forebodings. We need not be dismayed, nor fear that God has forsaken His children. God is not the author of evil. He is Spirit, Life, and Love. When He is understood, and when such understanding is adhered to with unfaltering purpose, despair and danger will dissolve and disappear.

Encouraging us along the same pathway of dominion over evil as did Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 261 of Science and Health, **"Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."** Shall we not then joyously endure in the realization of what is real until the end of evil beliefs?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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By Courtesy of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu, Hawaii, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL FROM THE SCROLL OF THE HUNDRED WILD GEESE: *Attributed to Ma Fên*

THIS FLIGHT OF WILD GEESE, leaving the marshlands in autumn, has been painted on a Chinese scroll of extraordinary diversity and beauty, now in the Honolulu Academy of Arts. Passing high overhead on their way to the south, the wild geese are everywhere the heralds of autumn. In China, they are also age-old symbols of domestic felicity and happiness. The fading leaves, the scudding clouds, and the flying geese in many a Chinese poem call up the feeling of regret for the passing year.

The scroll of the Hundred Wild Geese, like all important Chinese paintings, bears numerous faded vermilion stamps of seals of the collectors who have once possessed it. From these, the history of its ownership may be traced. The earliest of its seventeen seals dates from the Ming dynasty. It has been traditionally ascribed to Ma Fên, a painter of the Sung dynasty, who was active during the last half of the eleventh century. This attribution was largely based upon a signature that has now been questioned. The Director of the Honolulu Academy of Arts, Edgar C. Schenck, has published in their Annual Bulletin a brilliant and detailed analysis of the stylistic elements, based upon sound, modern scholarship. In this, he concludes: "We have a painting with many qualities of the Southern Sung style . . . combined with new principles . . . which appear toward the middle of the fifteenth century."

As a Ming painting, it is still a work of supreme artistic merit and a splendid example of a favorite theme of Chinese painting, in which an animal or bird, real or fabulous, was painted in a series. A famous Sung dynasty scroll, in the Boston Museum, of the Nine Dragons emerging from cloud, water-fall, and whirlwind, is of this type. There were other comparable paintings of Nine Horses and Nine Deer. Another long scroll of a Hundred Water Buffaloes, probably later than Sung, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In these pictures, the chosen subject has been observed and depicted with great fidelity to tradition and nature in an amazing variety of aspects, wholly in character and with the appropriate setting.

In this brief section of the Hundred Geese, the approaching geese have drawn near and are following their leader to settle upon the water amidst wild reeds and grasses. The whole graceful, vibrant beat of wings has been drawn on paper with washes of black ink. The genius of the Chinese painter is revealed in the sparse economy of the brush strokes and the subtle variations of the repeated themes of birds and reeds without monotony. The deft notation produces a telling effect of dried grasses on the marshy shore, bending and broken in the wind. The winging birds and their natural habitat, suffused with the mood of autumn, have been transmuted into a sustained and rhythmic painting.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

Honorable Runs

DO YOU REMEMBER the last Sunday in May of this year? A laughing day! The air was full of sparkle, cool, yet warm. Blue sky. All the leaves a radiant green, reflecting earth's delight.

I happened to be in Boston that day, en route to Peterborough, New Hampshire, not an easy place to get at, necessitating a stopover. It was a long time since I'd spent a Sunday in the city. I remember every detail clearly. Everything came with the impact of a fresh experience. After lunch, I strolled along Boylston Street. The green trees lured me. I turned into the park, or is it "the Public Garden" they call it here in Boston?

* * *

The paths were full of people on pleasure bent. Lads on leave, swaggering a little, not yet used to khaki but proud of their sleeve-markings, their shoulder-straps. Some walked in groups, glancing at the girls. Others walked alone with their "dates," arm-in-arm. Families sat on benches, pleased to watch the children crack peanuts and feed the pigeons. The pigeons strutted. Their feathers gleamed gorgeously. Their carmine claws clicked upon the path, unafraid of human feet, of the high, noisy heels which swerved to make way for them. Babies tumbled on the grass, scrambled off and on their mothers' laps. Small girls chased each other, playing some merry, spontaneous game. Boys wrestled, rolled over, pressed noses like good-natured pups.

* * *

Loaded swan boats were gliding back and forth beneath the bridge, taking happy passengers around the islets, leaving silver ripples in their wake. For a long while, I leaned on the iron rail, watching boats unload and load up again as fast as they came to the landing where an eager crowd waited. A crowd that never seemed to diminish; for, as soon as one lot climbed aboard, others came down across the grass to take their places. Old people and middle-aged, young people and little children, all bound for an enchanted ride!

The expressions of the passengers were amusing to see. Some oblivious, recaught in a blissful childhood mood. Some, brightly self-conscious, rolled up their eyes at us spectators above upon the bridge and grinned as if to say:

"Yes, it's idiotic—but come on down and try it!"

Only the children were serious and sat with chubby fists squeezed between tight knees and wrapt joy on their faces. For them, the swans were real and the islets large thickets of mystery.

No one looked bored!

Poor and well-to-do, youth and age, were riding along amicably together, enjoying this carefree hour.

A shop-girl beside me said to her friend: "Come on, Marge; let's have a ride! I've got enough left." Her blood-red, pointed finger-nails dipped into her purse, pulled out a couple of nickels. "I'm keeping the fifty for stamps. I've got a baby bond with seven dollars already on it. I guess the sailors won't begrudge us girls a boat ride!" She giggled, ran down the steps toward the landing with her plaid skirt swaying around her knees, followed by Marge in her coral jacket.

* * *

By this time, I was badly wanting a swan trip myself, but going alone isn't the same fun. My eyes wandered over the bridge, over the pond, over the fresh stretches of sward literally peppered with people. Human creatures of every age and many a race, so different in heritage and feature and color, yet somehow so much the same. War and class and economic anger were all forgotten on this holiday afternoon. The sky was playing no favorites; it smiled on us all! For a brief space, at least, we were bound together by happiness—a better bond than hate.

"This is democracy," I thought. "This is what we are fighting for—freedom to tumble on the grass, to feed pigeons, to glide in swan boats with dreams in our eyes, to play as we will without fear after our good week's work."

* * *

Monday morning, early, I got to the station. Trains to Peterborough are few and far between. I didn't want to miss mine. It was better to waste fifteen minutes. As I perched on the hard bench with my bag beside me, I noticed that each row of seats had a name. Ringing names painted on polished plank and securely screwed fast to the last bench of each row. I have been in many a station throughout these U. S., and Africa and Europe, and have never seen anything like this. I took out pencil and pad, began to make a list—Red Wing, Emperor, Flying Cloud, Seagull. . . . Just then a wizened sweeper came along, brushing paper scraps and other refuse from under the seats.

"What are they for—these fine names?" I asked him.

He straightened. A glint grew in his eye—a shrewd, tired eye, now with a quick light of pride in it.

* * *

"Them's for our engines, for the old engines that have made honorable runs."

"What a nice idea!"

"Yep. Some ran more'n twenty year and no accidents. The same men allers ran 'em. A man gits to like his engine. It's his horse. When the engines git too tired, we puts 'em in a shed and give 'em an honorable name. Yep, so Boston does."

* * *

He waved his worn broom, stooped again and flicked a bit of tinfoil onto the lip of his brown pan.

"Peterborough train's ready. Guess that's where yer aimin', ain't it, lady?" He twisted his head on his skinny neck, glanced up, friendly.

"Thank you! I *like* Boston!" I got off the bench, took a last look at him and at "Red Wing," went toward the gate with a warm, cheerful feeling. "Democracy," I mused, "more democracy—a land where men have hearts, where engineers love honorable runs."

Honorable runs—two words to think about—we mustn't leave it all to the engines!

LUCY EMBURY

Verdadeira perseverança

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

NOS DIAS que correm ouvimos falar muito acêrca da necessidade de se perseverar. E a maior parte de nós concorda que a abilidade de perseverarmos é essencial para dominarmos as investidas com que o mal ataca a liberdade e o progresso do mundo. Mas, por acaso teremos alguma vez considerado aquela espécie de perseverança à qual nosso grande Guia, Cristo Jesús, se referia quando declarou (Mateus 10:22), "Aquele que perseverar até ao fim será salvo"?

Estivemos nós imaginando que nosso Mestre recomendava aí um estado passivo do pensamento e de ação? Aconselhava êle uma atitude mental que considera êstes contratempos e perplexidades como se fossem reais, com a faculdade de poder prejudicar, solapar, destruir,—muito embora nos esforcemos por ser corajosos e bem humorados quando as coisas parecem desanimadoras e difíceis?

Com tôda a certeza não era esta a intenção do nosso Mestre. Aquele, diante do qual a doença, o desastre e a morte perdiam seu poder refutava persistentemente as teorias feitas pelos homens de que não é possível evitarmos ou esquivarmo-nos a êsses êrros. Nada havia de calma submissão ao mal em todos os ensinamentos de Jesús. Êle ensinava e praticava o domínio triunfante. O que era então aquela perseverança que êle queria tivessem seus seguidores?

Os ensinamentos claros da Ciência Cristã revelam a resposta, e estão capacitando a muitos milhares de pessoas, nos tempos atuais, a obedecer os preceitos do Mestre. Pelo estudo das páginas iluminadas do livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) por Mary Baker Eddy, estas pessoas estão realizando que precisam perseverar para poderem permanecer na compreensão da totalidade de Deus e da unidade do homem para com Êle. Ao aceitarem sòmente o fáto espiritual do ser perfeito do homem como filho de Deus, sabem que assim está garantido o fim das crenças más às quais Cristo Jesús se referia. Porque nenhuma falsidade, por mais esmagadora que sua proporção pareça ser, quando medida pelas teorias materiais, tem a possibilidade de se manter diante do conhecimento fundamental de que Deus, o bem, é o único poder, e que d'Êle procede tôda a realidade.

Houve ocasião ou oportunidade para provocar desânimo ou dó de si mesmo, ou dar margem a pensamentos de que faltavam recursos quando Jesús se viu à frente de cinco mil homens e mulheres famintos? Informou êle aos discípulos que o acompanhavam, precisar a multidão suportar a fome quando tinham mostrado tanta avidez de sorver seus ensinamentos que preservavam a vida, e restauravam a saúde? Não! Apegando-se firmemente ao fato divino de que o suprimento inexhaurível do homem é sempre utilizável porque Deus está sempre presente e é a fonte da abundância, êle providenciou mais do que o suficiente para suprir o necessário. Quando, mais tarde, lhe informaram de que seu amigo Lázaro havia morrido, êle não permitiu que o falso pensamento de morte ou separação lhe viesse tolher o poder concedido por Deus, de ressuscitar Lázaro. Sem a menor hesitação êle declarou (S. João 11:11), "Vou despertá-lo do sono". Para onde quer que o Mestre fosse, e quaisquer que fossem as evidências físicas que se lhe deparavam, por mais desesperadoras ou assustadoras elas se apresentassem ao pensamento humano, êle perseverava, reconhecendo exclusivamente a verdade do ser espiritual do homem, até ao fim, ou seja, até ao aniquilamento de cada uma das crenças más.

Será que recentemente, em virtude da emergência em que o mundo se encontra, temos ficado privados de algumas dessas coisas materiais que encarávamos como necessárias para a vida diária? Neste caso devemos olhar para além dessas coisas rumo às grandes realidades do Espírito que perduram eternamente porque a verdadeira substância não pode ser atingida pelas errôneas crenças mortais que se modificam. É de fato motivo de verdadeiro regosijo que hoje em dia tenhamos sido forçados a perseverar "até ao fim", a tomarmos posição sôbre a mesma plataforma de pensamentos como a do Mestre. E a Ciência Cristã dá-nos a capacidade de perceber a vereda que conduz à vitória gloriosa e de permanecer nesse caminho. Mrs. Eddy, na página 267 de *Science and Health* projeta muita luz sôbre as palavras do Apóstolo Tiago, onde ela escreve, " 'Bemaventurado o homem que suporta [se sobrepõe à] a tentação porque, depois de ter sido provado [provado ser fiel], receberá a coroa da vida, que o Senhor prometeu aos que o amam.' (S. Tiago 1:12)."

A autora lembra-se bem de uma ocasião em que, pelo conhecimento da unidade do homem com Deus ela, junto com outra pessoa, foram capazes de presenciar a rápida dispersão de uma densa cerração. Durante o dia todo uma espessa camada de neblina cobria obstinadamente o Canal da Mancha. Quando o trem delas se aproximava do porto de embarque, tudo parecia indicar que a partida seria suspensa. Mas a Ciência Cristã tinha revelado a estas duas estudantes que a luz da compreensão espiritual podia dispersar tôda e qualquer forma de crença errônea. Dispondo seus pensamentos de maneira a ficarem iluminados com as verdades da inseparabilidade do homem com Deus, Vida onipotente que enche todo o espaço e controla tôda atividade correta, constataram que os temores e pressentimentos físicos se dissiparam ao iniciarem a travessia do oceano encoberto, pois tinham a confiança alviçareira na presença sempiterna do bem. Dentro de muito pouco tempo uma luz rompeu sôbre as águas iluminando um caminho pelo qual o navio podia passar. Rapidamente êsse caminho se alargou até que os raios do sol, brilhando suavemente sôbre as águas, dissiparam completamente a penumbra e a obscuridade.

Seja qual for a tristeza, a incerteza ou a má notícia que estiver alastrando-se hoje em dia sôbre o oceano dos acontecimentos, não precisamos aceitar êsses falsos presságios. Não devemos ficar desalentados, nem temer que Deus tenha abandonado Seus filhos. Deus não é o autor do mal. Êle é Espírito, Vida, e Amor. Quando Êle for compreendido, e quando nos apegarmos a tal compreensão num propósito inabalável, o desespero e o perigo se dissolverão e desaparecerão.

Encorajando-nos a seguir pela mesma senda de domínio sôbre o mal que Cristo Jesús trilhou, Mrs. Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreve na página 261 de *Science and Health*, "Mantem o pensamento fito naquilo que é duradouro, bom e verdadeiro, e trarás êstes bens ao âmbito das tuas experiências na proporção em que ocuparem os teus pensamentos." Não deveríamos nós, então, perseverar com alegria na realização do que é real, até ao fim das crenças más?

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Sailor-man With a Seeing Eye

THERE IS A CERTAIN AMOUNT of pose in books about the sea, and in comments about them. A clever writer goes down to the wharf and smells tar or indigo or tapioca, or whatever it is that any good reporter on an assignment can always smell to please his editor, and comes back stuffed full of more romance than he or anybody else would experience in fourteen trips around the world. Such is literature. That the sailor-man with a seeing eye does behold signs and wonders I have no manner of doubt. Mr. Frank Bullen saw an extraordinary spectacle—a fight between an octopus and a whale—in the middle of a moonlit night. He ran below to tell the captain, so that that mariner might enjoy it too. But he was rewarded by having a boot thrown at his head. I have talked with sailors and sea-captains who have had marvellous experiences—one of them had been in a collision on a calm sea in the Indian Ocean, and had also been captured by the *Alabama*. And with others who could, for the life of them, after thirty years at sea, remember nothing more entrancing to discuss than the comparative prices of "corned shoulder" in Singapore, Colon, and Halifax. . . .

Almost always the romance of the sea ends at the water's edge. It is not what the sea contains, nor what it bears upon its surface, nor what takes place in ships upon it, that constitutes romance. It is what it causes men to imagine; the thoughts of what may lie below the blue rim. That is why W. W. Jacobs' stories are so good—they are coast-wise tales, or else yarns of men on shore talking about the sea. That is why Miss Fox-Smith's poems are excellent—she goes down to the docks and dreams dreams evoked by the names of the ships, and lets her fancy create the adventures they never have had. What are the best sea-stories? Men fight upon this theme until their eyelids will no longer wag. A year or two ago a great number of people were asked to write out their preferences and it finally worked down to me. I printed the names of my ten favorites, somewhere or other, and a man wrote in all the way from Hong Kong to say that (a) he had never heard of me in his life; and (b) that certain inclusions and omissions in my list gave him great anguish. And yet my list was not a bad one at all, although it maddened the man from Hong Kong.—From "Books in Black or Red," by EDMUND LESTER PEARSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Looking at Seeds

These packages enclose a little world
As yet unborn. Within them lie rich hues,
And lovely shapes, and fragrance still unfurled.
Awaiting sunlight here, are reds and blues
Of larkspurs raising slender, wind-blown towers,
And here, calendulas secrete their gold
In little fists all tightly closed. New flowers
I have not seen await the day when cold
Will vanish. Here, are yellow pearls of corn
Within whose substance future strength is sealed.
From these, huge, red tomatoes will be born,
And here are peas and beans for some wide field.
How many, looking on these seeds, would guess
They hide a partnership in loveliness?

LOIS KINGSLEY PELTON

"What is this healing prayer?"

The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather, at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request

Intimate Message: Washington

Women at the Peace Table ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Have women a right to sit at the peace table?

More and more women's groups are passing resolutions demanding that women be given a voice in making the peace to come after this war, but fewer are getting down to discussing what it is that women should be offering to the world in this hour of distress.

The argument that there is not time in the midst of a war to talk about peace cannot be applied to women as it has been to men. Few opportunities for war service have been offered the woman who traditionally works in the mental realm. The major call for womanpower, both by industry and the military services, has been for women who use their hands. Plenty of women have time and would rather think about peace than war.

It is encouraging that in the last few weeks a series of women from various walks of life have started talking about women's contributions to the peace. Their views are different. Katharine Hepburn says women must fall in love with their country—"the only way to perform a miracle is through love." Pearl Buck, a missionary's daughter who detects deep-seated unsolved racial hatreds in American hearts, shocks and scolds us for the mess men have made of the present war, and warns that we may have another close on its heels to prove that we mean what we say about guaranteeing freedom to the world. An educator, Mrs. Dwight Morrow, sees the necessity for educating women—and men, too—away from the belief that national service performed by women will undermine the American home.

No. 1 Project

There are other women who are doing a lot of thinking about the peace to come. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has let it be known to friends that she intends to make the awakening of the American woman to her responsibility in the peace her Number 1 project during the coming months. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association and long a student of international affairs, recognizes that "what we need most of all today is not a detailed blueprint for a new world organization but a new philosophy of relations between men and between nations which would put life into whatever piece of machinery may be at hand when war is over."

Women, along with Americans as a whole, have made the mistake of looking for a personal leader who singlehanded could pull the nation and world out of its misery. We moan that there is no outstanding woman at this hour to point to and say, "She's the one who should represent us at the peace table."

Too seldom do we stop and think, "What have we done to deserve such a leader?"

Miss Hepburn looks back over the last two decades and sums them up thusly: "Take your exteriors as compared to the pioneer woman. . . . Our ideal a year ago was to be pale-faced, shadow-eyed, scarlet of lip, bloody of nail, and skinny of body, and emanating of bosom. Healthy? Well, a sort of burlesque of womanhood, a real fake, too red, too white, too thin, top bulging—the ideal female facial expression that of a discontented cadaver. . . . I know all this. It's my business. . . .

"We lost track of truth, simplicity, gentleness, honor, Christianity, the true brotherhood of man during our peaceful period. We decayed, but we have a fine inheritance. War has jolted us out of a rut. We're fighting for our existence, our way of life.

Must Look Ahead

"I think we are doing a wonderful job, but we have got to have our eyes on something beyond smashing our enemies. Otherwise when we win—and we will win—we won't know what to do."

A theater critic remarked the other day that Miss Hepburn was getting a little old for the Broadway part she is playing. She will never get too old to make speeches like this—hailed as a real contribution to present-day American thinking by the New York businesswomen who heard her make it.

This new or rather revived side of American womanhood, in which courage, combined with enthusiasm and heart-felt warmth, supersedes the glamour girl, is showing up in a variety of ways. Witness the popularity of the Greer Garson type on the screen.

The tasks of postwar reconstruction need not fill this type of woman with discouragement or fear. On the contrary, she can feel particularly fortunate that she is living in a period of history which challenges her imagination, her courage, and her skill.

She will worry about getting a seat at the peace table when the time comes.

Somewhere at Sea:

Mines Complicate a Sailor's Business ..... ***By Homer Metz***

Two of the most dangerous and important, albeit most unsung, tasks of the war are mine laying and mine sweeping. They are strictly jobs for experts and they can't be learned by the trial and error method.

Recently we had occasion to discuss oceanic mine laying and sweeping with a bright-faced, clear-eyed British Navy youngster who has been engaged in these perilous undertakings "somewhere in the Atlantic." He assured us that when the war is over and all the returns are in the number of enemy ships sunk by Allied mines will astonish everyone. He even went so far as to imply that the losses would far exceed the submarine and airplane toll.

And, of course, he well may be right. Official British sources admit that in recent months both the RAF and the Royal Navy have greatly increased the number of mines they have laid in enemy waters, which indicates their previously deposited calling cards paid big dividends.

Surrounded by Secrecy

Mine laying, of necessity, is cloaked in the utmost secrecy. We do our best to conceal the number of ships we know our mines have sunk and the enemy does likewise. The longer the location of a mine field is kept hidden the longer will that field exact its toll in shipping. A grim business, to be sure. But efficacious warfare.

Mine laying has one important advantage over other forms of naval action. It can get at enemy waters inaccessible to ships. For example, in the Baltic, where German U-boat crews are trained, mine laying is done by RAF planes at night. Planes also have laid mines in the Kiel Canal and at the mouth of the Rhine. In the past 15 months, according to an authoritative British source, the RAF has flown some 3,000,000 miles laying mines, and in the past six months more mine laying flights have been made than in all previous months of the war.

Just the other night the British Radio said that in less than one week recently 500 mines had been secreted in enemy waters.

Together, in all combat theaters, it is estimated that the Royal Navy and the RAF have put upwards of 100,000 mines into the water, while the number of American-laid mines has been conservatively put at 20,000.

Even China's warship-less Navy still fights on with mines as weapons. As a recent Chungking dispatch pointed out, thousands of Chinese naval officers and sailors are dropping mines in Japanese shipping lanes from ordinary fishing junks.

And then there's the story of how China's ingenious fighting men are collecting washed up Japanese mines and using them as scrap with which to make munitions.

On the defensive side, it is largely due to the remarkable courage and resourcefulness of the men who man the Allied mine sweepers that vital shipping continues to move freely through the British Channel and other waterways.

Undoubtedly one of the outstanding achievements of these unheralded heroes was the overcoming of the menace of the Nazi magnetic mine which sank so many British ships in the first year of the war.

The story of how this was accomplished has recently come to light. It is an inspiring and thrilling tale of the happy teaming of courage and wisdom.

One night a German plane dropped a magnetic mine in shallow water off the British coast. When the tide went out it was found lying stranded on the beach.

Two experts nonchalantly approached the lethal machine. One stood 50 yards away with a notebook. The other walked up to the mine, looked it over slowly, and returned to the man with the notebook to tell him which part he was going to remove first.

Secret Discovered

Then the examiner strolled back to the mine, removed the part, and returned to his colleague to report his next move. Each time a section was taken off the procedure was repeated until the mine was dismantled.

Fortunately the mine didn't go off. Its secret was discovered and effective means for combating it devised.

But had it gone off and killed the specialist working on it, the other man would have had all the data up to the point of the explosion.

Now when two experts go out to examine a mine, the one who looks it over doesn't bother to walk back to report to his companion. He uses a portable telephone.

To Change the Subject:

Mole and Rat Round the Seasons ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

Daylight saving has made the early-morning hours even darker than they usually are at this time of year. Commuters may enjoy the beauties of sunrise as they ride to the city, but stepping out into darkness when they leave home—closing quickly behind them the door of their carefully "dimmed-out" house—gives the illusion of embarking on a nocturnal adventure.

The oak grove beside our house is dark and still at seven a. m. The pale beams of one star shine above the shadowy angle of the roof. The gray squirrel who keeps the grove lively by daylight, as he scampers over dry, crackling leaves and along branches, still is enjoying the warmth and seclusion of his nest. Blue jays whose bright plumage is the only color in the winter woods are not yet abroad.

On the way down the hill, the dark, spreading forms of leafless trees stand against the pale sky. I think of Mole and Rat and marvel again at the way those two small creatures of Kenneth Grahame's "Wind in the Willows" round the seasons for those who know them.

"The country lay bare and entirely leafless around him, and he thought that he had never seen so far and so intimately into the insides of things as on that winter day when nature was deep in her annual slumber and seemed to have kicked the clothes off. Copses, dells, quarries, and all hidden places, which had been mysterious mines for exploration in leafy summer, now exposed themselves and their secrets pathetically, . . . He was glad that he liked the country undecorated, hard, and stripped of its finery. He had got down to the bare bones of it, and they were fine and strong and simple."

So mused Mole on his way to the Wild Wood to satisfy a curiosity that the wiser Rat had striven vainly to discourage. And his musings heighten enjoyment in the changing seasons for multitudes of his devoted foHowers.

And think of Rat, the generous and bounteous host, to whom life on the River was the only life for a gentleman, although he was too modest to argue the point with Toad. No spring has been complete for me, for years, without the chapter about the picnic of Mole and Rat in a backwater of the Thames.

And what golden summer day would not be enlivened by the exploits of Toad, from which his two faithful friends, Mole and Rat, tried unceasingly to extricate him.

> The world has held great Heroes,
> As history-books have showed;
> But never a name to go down to fame
> Compared with that of Toad!

For let Toad follow the lure of a gipsy caravan, "painted a canary-yellow picked out with green, and red wheels"; or desert that for a large and very expensive motor car; let him impersonate a washer-woman or aspire to lead the onslaught that drives the Wild Wood animals out of Toad Hall—always is he the same boastful, arrogant, likable creature, who is a perpetual care and peril to his friends. For Toad, the dramatic, the self-confident, the ostentatious things of life. For Mole and Rat, the sidelines—quiet, ordered lives, becoming ever mellower with the wisdom of experience. Toad is the actor; it is Mole and Rat who are the heroes.

As A. A. Milne wrote delightfully in his introduction to the limited edition:

"One does not argue about 'The Wind in the Willows.' The young man gives it to the girl with whom he is in love, and if she does not like it, asks her to return his letters. The older man tries it on his nephew, and alters his will accordingly. The book is a test of character. . . . When you sit down to it, don't be so ridiculous as to suppose that you are sitting in judgment on my taste or on the art of Kenneth Grahame. You are merely sitting in judgment on yourself. You may be worthy; I don't know. But it is you who are on trial."

And there you have the reason why Mole and Rat are such worthy, profitable fellows to round the seasons with us.

Fire-Charred Forest Now Arsenal of Democracy

Tillamook Burn in Oregon is producing 3,000,000 board feet of timber on each working day.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glenwood, Oregon

America's greatest fire-charred empire has become an arsenal.

It is the Tillamook Burn—the blackened "Bad Lands" that cover 400 square miles of Western Oregon.

Nine years ago, panzer forces of fire devastated forests which contained as much timber as the entire United States used that year.

This year 3,000,000 board feet of timber are streaming out of the burn every working day. The timber is moving swiftly into wartime factories, shipyards, hangers, barracks—and into the newly-revived manufacture of plywood airplanes.

Five o'clock one chilly, dark morning recently, Lloyd Crosby, veteran logging engineer, carefully picked his way along the box-strewn railroad station platform. In the murk he found the small dispatch box on the station wall, and, squinting, counted the white slips of paper in it.

"Right on schedule," he remarked. "Our company alone is shipping five trainloads or so—making a dozen that will leave the whole burn today. That's normal activity nowadays."

Mr. Crosby is Manager of the Consolidated Timber Company, a combine of large timber owners which is logging the greatest single portion of the Tillamook Burn.

Walking toward the cookhouse for breakfast, Mr. Crosby continued:

It Was a "Total Blitz"

"Nothing like this was foreseen right after the fire. Much of the public, of course, chalked the timber in the burn as completely lost. That's because a forest fire, blasting a path through the trees, creates an impression of 'total blitz.' Actually, however, the fire kills the trees by burning the 'crown,' but it does not destroy the green trunks. The biggest damage occurs after the ashes are cool—by rot and by wood-boring insects.

"Even among experienced lumbermen, it was generally anticipated that salvage would probably be limited to about 30 per cent.

"But the way salvaging operations are proceeding now, operators in the burn are counting on getting out 4,000,000,000 of the 10,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber originally in the area. And since these 4,000,000,000 feet will consist of the highest-value logs, the total value of the salvage will be around 50 per cent.

"This is big business all right. With logs selling about $20 a 1,000 board feet, a 4,000,000,000-foot salvage will amount to $80,000,000."

After a hefty loggers' breakfast, Mr. Crosby and Kenneth Murdock, representative of the Blodgett timber interests in the burn, went out to inspect one of the logging sides."

There, while fellows toppled the black snags and buckers sawed them into the desired lengths, a closer view of the Tillamook Burn's unique contribution to the war program was obtained.

"Long Stuff" Comes Out

The burn produces many trainloads of "long stuff"—timber which stand as high as a 12-story building. These ultimately go to war in the form of keels of subchasers and as spars for Navy and Maritime Commission ships. "Long stuff" can't be trucked over public highways, so its production is limited to the few forest areas which, like the Tillamook Burn, have rail connections with tidewater.

The Portland shipyards were built largely with timber from Oregon's fire-blackened empire. The longest timbers found use as scaffolding.

Most surprising war production of all, considering the rapid deterioration of burned-over timber, is the production of "peeler logs." These logs—the choicest product of any softwood forest—are huge, fine-grained, and free of knots. Made into plywood, the Tillamook Burn's "peelers" enter into a myriad of war uses—notably as portable barracks.

The Government has reserved for its own uses all the Noble fir found in the burn. This species, the finest of the true firs, is proving an excellent material for aircraft. With its long fibers and freedom from pitch, the Noble fir is supplementing spruce in airplane manufacture.

Twisting logging roads of the burn lead to the largest of the three green "islands" of trees which escaped the fire. This one covers 30 square miles, and its thick growth of Douglas fir trees shows dramatically what once existed throughout the 400-mile empire.

Safeguards Against Fire

The average mature tree in the "island" rears 250 feet into the sky. Four feet in diameter, it is 400 to 500 years old. On the edge of the "island" the rings of one newly-cut stump were counted. It had taken root 150 years before Columbus discovered the Caribbean islands. The annual growth rings were so tightly compressed that they revealed the tree had required 150 years to put on its last three inches of radius.

The burned area is reseeding extremely slowly. It is "going through a brush cycle," as the loggers say. Unless the public steps in after the war and undertakes the stupendous reforestation project required, Oregon will have to wait at least 125 years before taking off the next crop of trees.

As a direct result of the present logging operations, the burn will have important safeguards against fire during the years the new crop is in development. These safeguards are in the form of the logging roads which are being pushed into nearly every cranny of the empire. The roads will save precious minutes and hours for fire-fighting equipment and crews at times when every second's delay is costly.

One week end recently a lightning storm caused five fires in the Tillamook Burn. Lookouts in scattered towers quickly spotted each blaze, and expert crews hurried on the new roads to the localities. Four fires were brought under control, and a fifth burned itself out three days later after being held within 125 acres. This may seem a big one—but the Tillamook fire swept over 250,000 acres.

Greatest point of pride with Oregon's loggers is the fact that the entire job of salvaging the Tillamook Burn is being done on their own initiative, with their capital.

"You didn't find us running to Washington," they say.

The Consolidated Timber Company alone has had to put seven locomotives and 425 log-carrying cars into the burn, at a cost of $1,250,000. Its 100 miles of railway have cost another $1,500,000, and truck roads have cost $800,000.

The biggest operators—Consolidated, Weyerhaeuser, Hammond-Winton, Stimson—will be winding up their salvage work in about three years. Smaller units will continue cleaning up the burn for seven or eight years.

And that will conclude the dramatic story of how Oregon took a fire-blitzed empire and turned it into an arsenal of wood products during World War II.

Part of the 400 Square Miles of "Lost Timber" Now Being "Found"

In the Tillamook Burn of Oregon, from which a steady stream of essential timber flows to the mills. An area as burned over as this has always been considered largely a loss, but in the Tillamook (Clatsop County, Oregon), the Consolidated Timber Co., a co-operative group of outfits that lost timber in the big burn, is doing a major salvaging job.

Nothing Small About This Timber

Multi-ton logs from the Tillamook Burn on the log deck of the Oregon-American Mill at Vernonia, Ore.

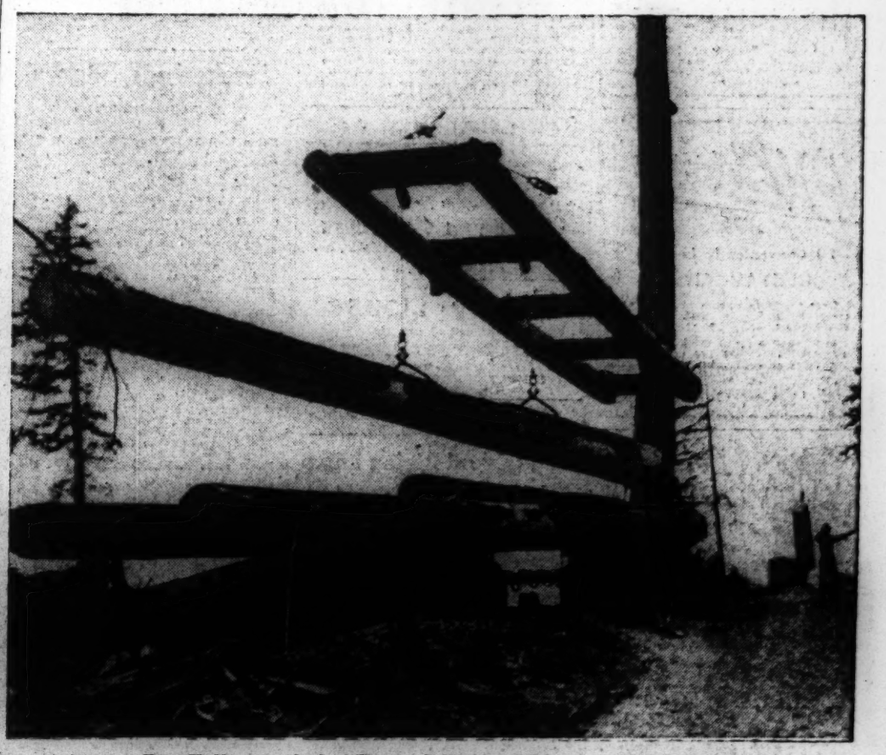
New Persecutions Of Norwegian Church

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 16 —Arrest of two deans, and banishment of Bishop Hille of Hamar and one parson from their districts in renewed persecutions of the Norwegian Church by the Quisling Government are reported from Norway.

These reports said the Church Department of the Government, acting on information provided by special accusers named by the Quisling Party to supervise ministers, had plans to dismiss many Norwegian ministers, but did not carry them out because they could not find enough Quisling ministers to replace them. German authorities also were said to have opposed any large-scale dismissals to avoid trouble.

Other reports from the Nazi-occupied country said Norwegian newspaper employees are being included among conscripts to build German fortifications in northern Norway. Journalists, typographers, and other employees of Oslo papers were said to have been given orders to be ready to leave.

Bishop Hille was one of several Church leaders whose property was reported confiscated by the Quisling movement last April. Last July he announced he intended to resume preaching.



Big Fellows of the Burned Region Now to Be Useful

A "hayrack loader" on the edge of the Tillamook Burn hoists logs on the waiting truck

Three Outstanding Players Conduct Boston to Top of National Hockey League

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Baseball Picture Clouded

In quick succession the big leagues have listened to comment by Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director, on two paramount subjects. First, Mr. Eastman let it be known that on or before Feb. 7 he would have a definite announcement for the majors in regard to spring training. Second, he agreed, when approached, that this new East-West league plan would greatly reduce traveling for the clubs and therefore would be heartily accepted by the ODT.

And once more the big league baseball picture is clouded with uncertainty, this time to a somewhat alarming degree if you make your living in the business.

Collins Speaks

Eddie Collins, the Red Sox general manager, dropped an interesting hint when he said that rather than break the majors up into separate eastern and western leagues, with no inter-league play during the regular campaign, the big fellows might just as well fold their tents and silently steal away for the duration. Even though Collins does not speak for all of professional baseball, he is a sound thinker, as close to the pastime as anyone East of the Rockies; and the chances are that if he feels that way, there are others ready to follow in his footsteps.

Up to now the majors have been willing to sit back and wait for Washington to make the moves, which may, in the end, work to the disadvantage of baseball. The magnates know far better than Washington what the national pastime can do—what plans would function to the best advantage of both sides. At least, it seems reasonable to assume that men close to baseball over a period of years would have a sounder idea of the situation than non-sports minded gentlemen in the Capital, with due respect for the latter.

Right Direction

But the majors played a waiting game, and now it begins to look as if the proposal of a sports writer, published as an editorial in a Philadelphia paper, will carry more weight than any feeble step the big leagues have taken. Despite the fact that the majors may not be in favor of this East-West plan, they may soon have it tossed into their collective laps simply because the ODT looks upon it with favorable eyes. Transportation of nonessential persons must be curtailed and obviously this is a step in the right direction. In deciding such war measures, the traditions of the American and National Leagues will not be considered.

The majors might have saved face and perhaps their future by taking the initiative long ago, possibly with a plan such as playing only Saturday, Sunday, holiday and Wednesday double-headers and remaining idle the rest of the week. This way many intercity hops could be made by day coach, leaving the Pullmans to the Army, etc.

Spring Training

In regard to the uncertainty of spring training, they could have gone ahead and picked conditioning sites away from troop-packed Florida, in Georgia, the Carolinas or Kentucky, which Eastman may yet force them to do. The parade of Uncle Sam's rookies into Florida is growing by the hour, or as quickly as as he can get officers to train them and hotels or barracks to house them. There is little room for baseball recruits.

February would be a little late for a major club to hunt for a new training site, should Eastman close the doors to the Sunshine State. So the big boys have begun fumbling frantically for second choice sites North of Jacksonville. But even these may not be used.

Alabama's Thomas Has Three Teams In Practice Drill

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Dec. 16 (AP)—The Alabama Crimson Tide got down to serious business yesterday in preparing for the Orange Bowl game with Boston College, Coach Frank Thomas sending three full teams through the stiffest workout since practice was resumed a week ago.

The squad engaged in a strenuous session of live blocking, tackling the dummy and other rough fundamental work, then topped the workout with a lengthy signal drill.

Thomas said following the practice that he was highly pleased with the squad's showing so far and added that from now until the Alabama party departs for Miami Dec. 26 the workouts will gradually get tougher and rougher.

"I plan to start working the third team on Boston College plays Wednesday and hope to have the squad ready for a regulation scrimmage by the end of the week," the Tide coach said.

Events Tonight

Basketball

Northeastern vs. Harvard, varsity and junior varsity, at Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, 7 p. m.

New England A. A. A. U. committee meeting at Hotel Lenox, 8 p. m.

Swimming

Harvard vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at M. I. T. pool, 8 p. m.

Freshmen Are Eligible For Coast Sports

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Under the stress of wartime conditions, the Pacific Coast Conference has come at last to a decision often and always rejected heretofore—freshmen will be permitted to play on varsity teams in every sport.

The Conference's faculty representatives, consistently inflexible advocates of a three-year eligibility rule, has agreed with the graduate managers that the time had arrived to set aside a policy of 27 years' standing, as old as the league itself.

This temporary lowering of eligibility barriers—it was authorized explicitly "for the duration"—seemed to mean that the league recognized the heavy demand which war is making on the services of the nation's young men.

Accelerated schedules of study by most of the Conference's 10 schools have compressed the normal four-year college course into three years so that undergraduates may take their part more quickly in the war effort.

Service in the armed forces has taken a large number of the schools' upperclassmen and will claim an increasing number of freshmen and sophomores under lowered draft age limits.

The new regulations become effective Jan. 1, and so will be applicable to the Conference's current basketball teams as well as to players in the other winter and spring sports. It will not affect football squads until next fall, the league season being ended except for the U. C. L. A.-University of Georgia Rose Bowl game New Year's Day.

Santa Clara, St. Mary's and other western independents which always have patterned their athletic policies after those of the Coast Conference, probably will follow suit. Most of the smaller colleges along the coast have used freshmen on varsity teams for a year or more.

New York Giants Hear Government Rule on Salaries

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants have received a government ruling that they may proceed to sign their ball players to new contracts calling either for salary increases or decreases, Leo Bondy, vice-president of the club, disclosed.

The point has been the subject of much speculation in baseball circles since salary freezing was ordered recently.

Bondy said he received a communication Tuesday from Charles A. Drake, head of the New York office of the Salary Stabilization Unit of the Treasury Department, who stated that with reference to players who had received more than $5,000 during 1942, they were free to negotiate contracts for 1943 with increases or decreases.

Such action "would not be in contravention of the regulations of the Director of Economic Stabilization," the letter said.

Bondy added that he was asking a separate ruling to cover players, particularly those coming up from the minor leagues, whom the club might want to increase from less than $5,000 to a figure over that amount.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Seton Hall 39, Turner Field A. A. C. 38.
Allegheny 45, Westminster (Penna.) 43.
Tufts 64, Lowell Textile 44.
Boston University 55, M. I. T. 37.
Temple 35, Brigham Young 32.
Wesleyan (W. Va.) 47, Fairmont 41.
Clarkson Tech 54, St. Michaels 39.
Ithaca 45, Hartwick 29.
Roanoke 45, Lynchburg 38.
Providence 97, American Int'l 39.
Worcester Tech 49, Brown 45.
Davisville Seabees 51, Providence J. V. 39.
Rhode Island State 83, Brooklyn 40.
Arnold 43, Hamilton 25.
St. Joseph's (Pa.) 45, Okla. Aggies 39.
Kutztown Teachers 37, West Chester 38.

Midwest

Doane 51, Kearney 47.
Wittenberg 48, Cincinnati 49.
Concordia (Minn.) 42, Moorhead T. 31.
Indiana State 53, Chihuahua (Mex.) Teachers 29.
Illinois Normal 43, Illinois College 39.
Hanover 48, Fort Knox 34.
Great Lakes 76, Lawrence 43.
Maryville T. 64, Peru T. 39.
East Central (Okla.) 46, Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 44.
River Falls T. 34, Macalester (St. Paul) 33.
Kemper 40, Moberly Junior 31.
Dubuque 52, Wartburg 41.
St. Joseph (Ind.) 33, Loyola (Chicago) 30.
Western Michigan 48, Calvin 44.
Detroit Tech 42, Albion 30.
Morningside 51, Wayne 35.
Akron 58, Ohio Wesleyan 47.
Elmhurst 44, Eureka 40.
Creighton 38, Kansas 33.
Bowling Green 64, Michigan Normal 47.
Miami 42, Wilmington 36.
St. Louis 62, Missouri Mines 32.
Southwestern (Kas.) 32, Central (Okla.) 21.
Glenview (Ill.) Air Base 47, Lake Forest 25.

South

Virginia Medical 43, Bridgewater 40.
Florida 29, Mississippi State 33.

West

Southern Methodist 38, North Texas 35.
Texas Western 44, East Texas 36.
Texas 45, Kelly Field 38.
Eastern Washington 41, Gonzaga 29.
Coast Guard (Alameda) 43, California 27.
Idaho 43, Lewiston Normal 39.
Oregon State 38, Willamette 18.
St. Mary's 49, College of Pacific 48.
San Jose State 43, San Francisco 38.

Champions All Around

Associated Press

One Past and One Present View Future

At the left, Lawson Little, former national amateur and open golf champion, is shown being sworn into the United States Navy by Lieut. Commander S. A. Bishop. Lawson joined up as an apprentice seaman, is expected to leave shortly for Officers' Training School at Cornell. At the right is Connie Schwoegler of Madison, Wis., who is shown holding the trophy he will hold for a year for winning the match bowling championship in Chicago last week. His average was 217 in 72 games.

U. S. Boys Show Australians How to Put the Show Across

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Australians' successes in international sport indicate that they have not so much to learn about how to play games to win, but they are realising that they are novices at putting the show over.

The fact is that Australians strive so earnestly to get results that most of them scarcely give a thought to the colorful trimmings which help to please crowds. This shows up at sports days when Americans of General MacArthur's forces appear on the same field.

Accustomed to local teams' sober outfits, crowds almost blinked when U. S. Army teams emerged in dazzling attire—baseballers gay as a row of pillar-boxes, basketballers like a flock of canaries, softballers adorned with shirts that might have been made over from John Peel's hunting coats.

The designers of these outfits clearly would have been able to show a thing or two to the most daring wardrobe wallahs who arrayed Solomon in all his glory. Alongside these creations, most of our teams are decked out little more gaily than air-raid wardens.

Dim-out Uniforms

Predominant color in the uniforms of the finalists in Australia's biggest football series—the Victorian League premiership—is black. The black jerseys are relieved only by a four inch diagonal band from left shoulder to right hip—Essendon (winners) a red band, Richmond a yellow. In a winter afternoon's late gloom, the bands are barely discernible from the grandstands.

Carlton's jerseys are Navy blue, Fitzroy's maroon. Though some other clubs' colors are not somber, nearly all are too restrained in design.

Sydney clubs' dominant motif is combinations of narrow horizontal bands on dark-toned backgrounds, but the bands are not broad enough to make the most of contrast.

Our baseballers' rig-outs are usually drab—Navy blue, black, grey. Alongside the clamor heard from American fielders, Australians play in comparative silence. Between plays you could hear a rolling-pin drop.

Similarly, Australian sports broadcasters keep their eye on the ball, and seldom leaven factual descriptions with the ready persiflage that makes Lieutenant Baldwin and Corporal John McCarthy microphonic mirthmakers at ball games.

Austerity Only a Mask

Yet, despite their intentness in action, Australian sportsmen are far from stern-faced off the field; nearly all are good mixers, ironic wisecrackers, easy to know, and much less conventional in manner than Englishmen.

Main reason why far too few of them blend showmanship with skill on the field, as many Americans do, without impairing efficiency, is the strong survival of a tradition handed down from their British forefathers. Though Kipling's precept about treating triumph and disaster just the same isn't stuck up in dressing-rooms, players find they are not liked unless their bearing is modest.

From school teams onward, they learn that any form of ostentatious display is skiting (vainglorious). Australia's greatest football club, Collingwood, stood down its cleverest player, Albert Pannam, from a semifinal because of a suspicion that his tendency to attempt too much on his own might have been "playing to the gallery."

Hide Personalities

This emphasis on teamwork before individual kudos is wholesome; the catch is that it has put out an unwanted by-product—players are so much on guard against any action that might be called flashy that most of them hide their personalities from the public under an unemotional cloak.

Greatest of the exceptions has been tall, bounding Jack Gregory, finest cricket allrounder since World War I, who have his natural feelings free play.

Before delivering his high-speed ball, Gregory gave a kangaroo hop. Falling sideways for swift, low catches, he would finish his plunge propped up nonchalantly on his elbow. When fielders threw to him head-high, his thumb would be touching his cheek as he caught the hard, leather ball with his fingers. These and other mannerisms all seemed part of Gregory, not acquired tricks to tickle onlookers.

Showed Feelings

John Bromwich, No. 1 tennis player, has never concealed his feelings from the galleries, but his mannerisms, are mostly woebegone, not laugh-provoking. (Bromwich was one of the troops who volleyed the Japanese back over the New Guinea mountains.)

Though the popularity of Don Bradman, cricket record-breaker, is based primarily on his surpassing skill, he has a showman's instincts. Once, when he tried to trap a ball one-handed, and surprisingly muffed it, reproving voices called from the bleachers: "Two hands!"

U. S. Army players look as though they are doing Australian sport a good turn by getting results gaily, demonstrating that there is room for amusing by-play without the slightest lessening of efficiency.

Ray Robinson

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees obtained First Baseman Buddy Hassett from Boston Braves; East-West football game, cancelled at San Francisco, was shifted to New Orleans and set for Jan. 3.

Three Years Ago

Long Island University basketball team nosed out Oregon, 56-55, for its 40th consecutive victory.

Five Years Ago

College rowing coaches propose shortening of varsity race at Poughkeepsie Regatta from four to three miles.

War Bond Show To Be Held By Skating Revue

The Massachusetts War Savings Staff, in co-operation with the producers of "Ice Capades of 1943," and the management of Boston Garden, announced today that the show has donated to the Treasury Department one performance to be known as "Ice Capades War Bond Matinee." This performance will be held Wednesday, Dec. 30th, at 2:30 p. m.

Everyone in the Boston area who purchases a Series E Bond between Dec. 14 and Dec. 30 is entitled to two tickets of admission to this performance as long as the seats last.

The bonds must range in denomination from $25 up to $500, Series E Bonds only. All purchasers of Bonds between the above dates should present their bonds to the Boston Garden box office whereupon they will receive two seats for the performance. "Ice Capades" has already given four other War Bond matinees in New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Buffalo, with tremendous success.

Sports Around the Hub

Williams Second in Poll

A story out of New York naming Frankie Sinkwich, the Georgia All-American, as the No. 1 male athlete of 1942, with Ted Williams of the Red Sox in second place, should arouse further debate in the now dim Americal League most valuable player situation. Williams, you remember, ranked second to Joe Gordon in the A. L. poll some weeks ago, causing Ted's many supporters to shout for justice. These supporters will probably be heard from again now that their hero was right behind Sinkwich with 55 points, while Gordon was far down on the list with a mere three tallies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dick Harlow and Tom Bolles may now enter the Harvard Varsity Club with justification, despite the fact that they attended other colleges in their undergraduate days, the football coach at Penn State and the crew mentor at the University of Washington. This situation was brought about yesterday when both were awarded varsity letters for 1942. In all, 136 awards were made. Wally Flynn and Gordie Lyle received football letters, although neither competed against Yale.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Fred Naumetz, center and co-captain, took part in yesterday's workout of the B. C. Eagles, which consisted mainly of calisthenics and running on the soggy footing at the Heights. The squad, after arriving in Miami Saturday evening, will make its headquarters at the Hotel Miramar . . . Tom Alberghini, star Holy Cross guard, has accepted Coach Andy Kerr's invitation to play for the East gridders in the East-West game at San Francisco on New Year's Day . . . The basketball game Thursday evening between Camp Edwards and the local Coast Guard is at Edwards. Next week Edwards meets B. U.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alex Lukachik, an outstanding B. C. lineman in 1940 and '41, will be among the 20 men who leave here as officer candidates to attend the Reserve Officers' Training course at the Coast Guard Academy in New London. He played some professional football with the Steelers . . . Schoolboy track has lost one of its most popular and most successful figures. Don Enoch of Newton High, recently elected President of the Massachusetts Coaches' Association, has been commissioned a captain in the Army and leaves Friday for Fort Munroe, Va. . . . John "Blondy" Ryan of Giant baseball fame is now a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

♪ ♪ ♪

When asked to compare the Bruins' Kraut line of a year ago (Schmidt, Dumart and Bauer) with the current kid line of Guidolin, Gallinger and Schmidt, Trainer Win Green grinned and said: "A young line like the Krauts comes along just once in a lifetime." . . . Georgetown picked Mike Holovak, Mickey Connolly, Gil Bouley, Rocco Canale, Don Currivan and Fred Naumetz of B. C. on its all-opponent eleven. . . . The Harvard hockey varsity ran up an 18-2 tally on B. U. last night on Arena ice. Tufts beat M. I. T., 4-2. . . . B. U defeated M. I. T. in basketball, 55-37.

A little more than a year back Mel Ott was just an aging outfielder with the Giants. Soon, thereafter, he was manager. Next year he will be president as well as manager, filling in for Horace Stoneham who joins the Marines.

Brimsek, Clapper, Cowley Reasons Why Bruins Click

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

You can spell the Boston Bruins any way you wish, forwards or backwards, but somewheres along the line you had better fit in the names of Frankie Brimsek, Dit Clapper, and Cowboy Bill Cowley. The other boys are good, but these three are the ones who really have made the team click.

They have kept the Bruins from taking a mighty fall this season, a fall which was expected but for which no blame could be attached to the boys or to Manager Art Ross, if it had happened. Far from taking a fall, however, the Bruins today were out in front in the National Hockey League race by a full three points. Their 3-2 victory over Detroit Red Wings at the Garden last night saw them remain undefeated in nine games at home. And they have run their current unbeaten streak to six and have been beaten only once in their last 13 contests.

Brimsek Tops

Of the triumvirate, who along with John Crawford, Flash Hollett, Art Jackson, and Herb Cain are the only survivors of the 1941 Stanley Cup team, Brimsek without a doubt is tops. It is a hockey axiom that a goalie is 70 per cent of a team, and Brimmie fills out every single per cent.

He was sensational again last night as he has been in practically every game this season. He stopped 36 shots to 21 for Johnny Mowers, with many of his kickouts seemingly impossible. After the tie game in Detroit Sunday, the Red Wing players declared, "We can beat the Bruins, but we can't beat Brimsek." And that is getting to be a general feeling around the league.

Ice Generals

Clapper and Cowley are two of the best ice generals in the league today. Big Dit, the league's veteran player, knows how to bolster the rookies, pep up the veterans, and organize play. Wily Willie knows how to put the pressure on and keep it on, and like Clapper can rally a team after it is down. Consider that in five of their last six games their opponents scored the first goal, and that in 11 of their last 13 games they have been behind at one point or another, and you get some idea of the rallying power of the Bruins.

Much of the credit for what the team has done must be given to Ross. He took a lot when everyone began asking what he was going to do without his Krauts, his Roy Conacher, his Eddie Wiseman, and so on down the line. All he said at the time was, "We'll win our share of games." He has done that, and more, and it is not mere "luck" that has seen him have an organizer or two on the ice who can carry out his orders from the bench.

Over the Blue Line

Brimsek, incidentally, is leading in a National Hockey League popularity poll being conducted by a Montreal sporting paper . . . He has 2,175 votes to 2,025 for Canadiens' Buddy O'Connor . . . Gordie Drillon won the award last season . . . Crawford is the next Bruin on the list, ranking 11th.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wally Stanowski, former Toronto Maple Leaf, surprised the spelling experts when he signed his C. A. H. A. registration form with a "y" on the end of his name . . . The same experts want to know, "Why the Y?" . . . Bobby Bauer evidently is not following Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart overseas immediately . . . He is practicing with the R. C. A. F. entry in the Halifax Senior League and according to authorities will be around for the season's play.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although none of the Wings will talk for publication, some of them feel Manager Jack Adams shuffles them around too much . . . Last night, for instance, he broke up his first line of Grosso, Wares, and Abel, by putting Joe Carveth in Ware's place . . . And he broke up his high-scoring line of Liscombe, Howe, and Bruneteau by subbing Watson for Liscombe . . . Liscombe, Brown, and Wares made up the third line . . . And in addition, Adams said he plans to bring up several players from Indianapolis for the game in Chicago tomorrow night . . . Players he mentioned were Defensemen Dick Behling and Cully Simon . . . Cliff Simpson, Wings' property at Indianapolis, is due to report to the Canadian Army shortly.

♪ ♪ ♪

Detroit was without two defensemen last night, Ebbie Goodfellow, who was tired, and Jack Stewart, who has not been on skates since Detroit was here Dec. 1 . . . Adams, incidentally, said he saw the Bruins' Bill Shill working out with the Montreal Navy team last Saturday . . . Next week the Detroit authorities are planning to hold a meeting to see what can be done toward raising money for charity . . . "We have discussed the thing before," said Jack, "but like Ross we have found it difficult to give away money." . . . Cowley's one point last night pushes him into a tie with the Bentley brothers of Chicago for the league's scoring lead.

♪ ♪ ♪

Billy Corcoran, younger brother of golf's John and Fred Corcoran, is a second lieutenant in the Air Forces now, having been commissioned last week after a three-months' training course at Miami Beach . . . Billy showed up at the game last night, is due to report to his new post in the Carribbean Area shortly . . . Two of Boston's other well-known golfing figures, Johnny Thoren of Woodland and George Apple of Bear Hill, were commissioned at the same time . . . Thoren goes to Denver, Col., and Apple to Fort Worth, Texas . . . All three enlisted in December, 1940.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics go to Philadelphia to meet Falcons tonight, are home this week end to New York Saturday and Philadelphia Sunday . . . Larry McCarthy, center who started the season for Falcons, will be given a tryout by the 'Pics tonight.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	10	5	2	22	63	54
Toronto	9	7	1	19	81	53
Chicago	8	5	3	19	61	36
Detroit	6	5	5	17	58	50
Montreal	5	10	2	12	53	74
New York	4	10	1	9	52	81

Result Dec. 15

Boston 3, Detroit 2.

East-West Plan Before Major League Magnates

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The once hot, then cold proposal to divide major league baseball into eastern and western divisions to save rail travel came to a lukewarm stage today with nobody apparently willing to forecast which way the temperature would go next.

Commenting on the suggestion advanced by some eastern newspapers a few weeks ago, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, stirred up the fires a bit last night when he declared that "if the leagues want to adopt the plan it would fit in very nicely with what we are trying to do."

Most available league officials immediately doused the idea with cold water with the most frigid splash coming from Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox.

Said Collins

"The idea doesn't appeal to us at all," observed Collins at Boston. "If it must come to that stage, baseball should call it a day."

The matter popped up again when the Philadelphia Record said that the ODT is "giving serious consideration" to the plan.

The proposed East league would include the American's New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Washington teams, and the National's New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston teams.

The West league would be made up of Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Detroit in the American, and Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati of the National.

Eastman said he hadn't "the remotest idea whether the plan is practicable," but believed it would affect the internal arrangements of the leagues.

"I don't see," he added, "that it's up to me to adjust the affairs of the leagues to that extent."

Glad to Confer

The National League President, Ford Frick, declined to express any opinion but declared that if Eastman wanted the plan considered, "we'll be glad to confer with him at any time."

At Pittsburgh, William Benswanger, President of the Pirates, declared himself in favor of anything to help win the war, but expressed doubt the plan would save enough mileage to be of any benefit.

General Manager Warren Giles of the Reds said at Cincinnati he believed while the proposed change might save a few miles "it's very impractical" and wouldn't justify "turning things upside down."

Clark C. Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, said, "We are going to co-operate with Mr. Eastman one hundred and one per cent," but added he didn't consider present conditions "such as to warrant such a move."

Training Plans

The major league's reiterated their hope that they could go through with training plans in Florida and California even though some of the clubs said they already were considering alternative arrangements in line with a government hint that they be prepared to move their spring bases.

Baseball officials have been informed that Joseph B. Eastman will give a definite ruling on their training plans not later than the league meetings in February, but that clubs should have in mind possible other locations in case a change was held necessary.

An Associated Press survey today brought out a general belief that the switch could be made on short notice and that the clubs would wait for a clear-cut ruling before abandoning the sites so far selected, although all stressed their willingness to co-operate.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 15

Cleveland 1, Washington 1.

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Films in Prospect for Boston—Dance News—Art Exhibitions

Incoming Programs at Loew's Keith's, Paramount-Fenway

New films are scheduled to arrive this week at the Keith Memorial, the State and Orpheum, and the Paramount and Fenway, a first-rate showing for the week before Christmas.

To get in position for the holidays, the Keith Memorial brought in its new program yesterday, thus leaving time for a two-week engagement before the next scheduled opening, which brings "Once Upon a Honeymoon," with Cary Grant and Ginger Rogers, to that theater on Wednesday, Dec. 30. The State and Orpheum and the Paramount and Fenway hold to Thursday as their regular opening day.

March and Miss Lake

Fredric March and Veronica Lake are co-starred in "I Married a Witch," one of the two features coming tomorrow to the State and Orpheum. René Clair, the French director now in Hollywood, was in charge of the production. Robert Pirosh and Marc Connelly wrote the screen play from one of Thorne Smith's stories. Robert Benchley, Susan Hayward, and Cecil Kellaway are featured in a cast which includes Elizabeth Patterson and Robert Warwick.

The companion feature will be "Seven Sweethearts," with Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin, and Marsha Hunt as the principal players. The story is concerned with a newspaperman, who according to convention seems to be of the brash variety, and his visit to the village of Little Delft, Mich. In the cast are Cecilia Parker, Frances Raeburn, Dorothy Morris, Frances Rafferty, and Peggy Moran.

At Paramount and Fenway

Two first-run films are announced for the Paramount and Fenway, beginning tomorrow. George Brent, Priscilla Lane, and Bruce Cabot are the principal players in one of them, "Silver Queen," which is concerned with a woman gambler during pioneer days in San Francisco. George Brent and Bruce Cabot play the roles of rivals for her hand. A fight between the two men has been included in the plot. The cast includes Lynne Overman and Eugene Pallette. Lloyd Bacon directed.

The other feature "Girl Trouble," has a plot about a South American plantation owner in America on business, and a Park Avenue girl who is forced by financial reverses to take a position as a maid. Don Ameche and Joan Bennett play the two roles. The supporting cast includes Billie Burke, Frank Craven, Alan Dinehart, and Helene Reynolds.

At the Metropolitan

A second week is scheduled at the Metropolitan for "Now, Voyager," starring Bette Davis, and "Secret Enemies," with Craig Stevens and Faye Emerson featured. In the cast with Miss Davis are Paul Henreid, Claude Rains, Bonita Granville, Ilka Chase, Gladys Cooper, John Loder, Lee Patrick, and Franklyn Pangborn.

At RKO Boston

A mystery melodrama, "The Cat People," with Simone Simon, Kent Smith, Jack Holt, and Jane Randolph, will be the feature films at the RKO-Boston starting Friday. On the stage will be Frankie Masters and his orchestra.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature film at the Exeter will be "Orchestra Wives," with Ann Rutherford and George Montgomery, and "The Loves of Edgar Allen Poe," with John Shepperd and Linda Darnell.

At the Uptown

Beginning Friday the feature films at the Uptown will be "Flying Tigers," with John Wayne, Anna Lee, and John Carroll; and "Orchestra Wives," with George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford, Carole Landis, Lynn Bari, Cesar Romero and Glenn Miller and his orchestra.

20th Century-Fox

Joan Bennett and Helene Reynolds

In "Girl Trouble," scheduled for the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday.

© United Artists

Fredric March and Veronica Lake

In "I Married a Witch," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Photo by United States Army Signal Corps

'Sea Horse Scandals' Rehearsal

Members of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards practice a rhumba number for the all-soldier musical revue coming to the Plymouth Thursday night. Other performances will be given on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon. Proceeds will be used to buy Christmas presents for men in the First Service Command who have no one to send them a Christmas box.

Mime's-Eye-View of Egypt

"Ancient Egypt and Greece would have enjoyed Bill Robinson or Charlie Chaplin much more than what we have been taught to believe is Greek dancing—if indeed this dancing has any basis in fact. . . . Even they apparently suffered somewhat from this virus, for they were extremely impatient with certain of their group dancers, according to Aristophanes. In his comedy, 'The Frogs,' he has Bacchus say: 'And by Zeus, Kinesias and his pyrrhic dancers ought to be in Hades with the patricides, robbers, perjurers and assassins.'"

"In the popular theater, the Greeks wanted entertainment, just as we do—and not what is known as highbrow entertainment, either. Even today, in Egypt, one can see the individual entertainer surrounded by fascinated natives, who might as well be living 3,000 years ago, so unaware are they of what has happened in the outside world."

Just now, when we read of our Yanks picnicking on the Pyramids and scrambling over the Sphinx with innocent irreverence for the past, it is interesting to note Angna Enters' impressions of the countries of the Near and Middle East (excerpted above) which she visited for purposes of study on a Guggenheim Fellowship, before the war.

"What I sought in Greece and later in Egypt and the Near East," she writes, "had nothing to do with war. My object was to confirm my idea that Greek and Egyptian entertainment was devised and presented as are my own theater shows.

"This idea was more than confirmed. The Greek mime performer was his own dramatist, composer, musician, dancer, designer of costumes and of settings" (a prescription filled to a T by the one-woman Theater of Angna Enters, which will be seen again on Broadway, at the Alvin Theater, during Christmas week).

Miss Enters, whose semi-autobiographical novel, "Silly Girl," is soon to be brought out by Houghton Mifflin, goes on to say: "Of course, my Greek and Egyptian visits had to be made at the most trying period—the hot summer months—because of my winter tours and the London spring season.

"The one fortunate aspect of the hot season is the relative coolness of the nights. It is then the cafés are crowded oases in an unspeakable bedlam of noise. Itinerant musicians scraping with a bow on large, one-stringed lyres, accompanied by a quavering sing-song, and brass cymbals, furnished the orchestral obbligato to the shrieking vendors who pass and repass. From where one sits in these sidewalk cafés one can buy almost anything; in fact, one sometimes buys just to have peace.

"This, however, is not true Egyptian procedure; for the natives enjoy nothing better than to spend half an hour or more bargaining over a collar button or a horsehair tail for brushing away the flies—in the end sending away the exasperated vendor without a sale. It may be that some days later, after a nightly serial argument, the Egyptian will buy the article.

"Among the things sold are the typical souvenirs, hairpins, slippers, socks, shoe-trees, handkerchiefs—these latter are not only shouted but fluttered with a peculiar quiver of the wrist in one's face—pistachio nuts, material for robes. All the while, as a kind of counterpoint, come the entertainers, or what passes for them—families of acrobats, trained animals, fortune-tellers, magicians—together with lottery-ticket sellers from the age of 5 years up, beggars, bootblacks, vendors of hot native foods to supplement those already provided by the café.

"By the end of about every 15 minutes the vendors and entertainers, to say nothing of the children who beg for food, have crowded the café patrons and waiters into a huddle. Then the policeman swings his club—not too hard—and the crowd scatters. But back they come with redoubled fury the moment he has turned his back."

Miss Enters has made several genre paintings of these and similar street scenes, as well as approximately 500 drawings of various aspects of Egyptian, Greek, Greco-Roman and Coptic art forms. She has used some of the material in her book, "First Person Plural" (published by Stackpole Sons in 1937), and this book, by the way, is dedicated to the old Boston Transcript's H. T. Parker; and in a number of her stage sketches. Notable among these is the archaic Greek mime of 12 characters, all played by Miss Enters, who also composed the music, devised the action, and designed the settings and costumes—which had one New York performance and has since been rarely if ever given.

Paintings of North Africa, France, and the United States will be on view in Miss Enters' one-woman show at the Newhouse Galleries, from Dec. 21 through Jan. 16, 1943. This is her ninth consecutive New York exhibition and her forty-seventh one-woman show of paintings in America and England.

Her one-woman mime show, "The Theater of Angna Enters," will run for six performances at the Alvin Theater, from Dec. 27 through New Year's Eve. **M. L.**

News of the Stage

New York

J. H. Del Bondio and Forrest Haring, managers in charge of Dwight Deere Wiman's office during the latter's absence in Great Britain, announce that they are looking for plays for immediate production. Manuscripts may be addressed to either J. H. Del Bondio or Forrest Haring, 137 West Forty-eighth Street, New York.

"Sweet Charity," directed by George Abbott, will open at the Mansfield Theater, New York, on Monday evening, Dec. 28. Written by Irving Brecher and Manuel Seff and presented by Alfred Bloomingdale, the cast will include Viola Roache, Philip Loeb, Harlan Briggs, Mary Sargent, Jane Seymour, Florence Robinson, Whitner Bissell, Augusta Dabney, Calvin Thomas, Dort Clarke, John M. Kline, and John Adair. The setting has been designed by Cirker and Robbins. There will be a week's try-out at the Locust Street Theater in Philadelphia beginning Monday, Dec. 21.

Ilka Chase, Dorothy Stickney, Russel Crouse, and Howard Lindsay are the latest Broadway folk to be signed to play themselves in the Canteen sequences of "Stage Door Canteen," the film which Sol Lesser is producing for the American Theater Wing War Service.

Herman Shumlin's production of "The Great Big Doorstep," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern, will close at the Morosco Theater in New York Saturday evening after a run of 28 performances.

Naval Exhibition at Fogg

Wartime exhibitions show a tendency toward the topical and documentary theme. Art values shift for the time, and aesthetic considerations withdraw for the moment in favor of practical and timely problems. The Fogg Museum of Art, given in the past to recondite questions in the arts, is now exhibiting a collection of photographs of the United States Navy. By following the photographs it is possible to study the evolution of the Navy. Vessels of war have changed in materials, construction, size, and adaptability, as conditioned by modern inventions and new methods of sea warfare. The photographs cover the period of development from 1881-1918.

Along with the photographs, the Fogg Museum offers a supplementary display of paintings and drawings of ships. Many an enthusiast has lavished patience and effort upon detailed portraiture of favorite vessels. Ships have been depicted navigating stormy or calm seas, engaged in combat, calmly at anchor in the safety of a harbor. Ship portraiture was fairly popular with Americans of the last century. Of special interest is the portrait by Thomas Birch of the U. S. S. Constitution. Another interesting picture is that of the U. S. S. Wasp taking H. M. S. Frolic.

An oil and two wash drawings by Vandevelde, eminent Netherlands marine painter in the seventeenth century, are shown. Vandevelde made many portrayals of the seaports of the Netherlands to which shipping sailed from over the world.

Of particular topical interest is the engraving by John H. Guerazzi in which he described the American attack on Tripoli in 1805. **D. A.**

New Army Show Thursday

An all-soldier musical show, "Sea Horse Scandals," will be presented at the Plymouth Theater Thursday evening by former professional entertainers now attached to Camp Edwards. Other performances will be given on Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon.

'Seven Days' Leave'

Victor Mature is in uniform on the screen at the Keith Memorial in "Seven Days' Leave," a loosely woven musical with a slender story about a soldier who learns through the radio that he is the heir to a fortune if he marries a descendant of a former Southern family specified by his grandfather's will.

A number of familiar radio entertainers—Ginny Simms and Harold Peary (the Great Gildersleeve) among them—appear during the course of the film. So do two bands, those of Freddie Martin and Les Martin. Peter Lind Hayes's imitations of Ronald Colman, Lionel Barrymore, and Charles Laughton have been worked into the yarn. Glimpses are provided of two radio programs, "The Court of Missing Heirs" and "Truth or Consequences." There is a burlesqued adagio dance; some juvenile comedy and swing singing by Marcy McGuire, a lively newcomer; songs by Mapy Cortes in the South American style; and comedy by Arnold Stang. In fact, there are so many contributors that the scenario writers have been hard put to find a place for all of them. The result seems more of a potpourri than balanced entertainment.

Lucille Ball in the principal romantic role of the girl whom the soldier must wed to inherit the fortune has a difficult assignment. For she is supposed to be betrothed already when the soldier arrives on the scene and she spends much of her time wavering between the two men. But with the scenario writers on the side of the soldier any practiced movie-goer can tell in a moment who will win in the end.

The entertainment seems to be addressed primarily to those who are familiar with radio names and who have a liking for swing music. Some of the tunes are lively but there are not enough of them to conceal the weaknesses of the plot.

The companion feature, "That Other Woman," deals with a young executive who finally escapes from his women admirers by marrying his secretary. James Ellison, Virginia Gilmore, Janis Carter, and Dan Duryea are the principal players. **E. F. M.**

Film Plays and Players

M-G-M will star Spencer Tracy and Irene Dunne in "A Guy Named Joe," the temporary title of a film based on Army air production. Taken from a story by Chandler Sprague and David Boehm, it will be produced by Everett Riskin. Mr. Tracy will soon be seen on the screen in "Keeper of the Flame," with Katharine Hepburn. "A Guy Named Joe" is Miss Dunne's first picture under her long-term contract with this studio.

While Walt Disney is securing material in Mexico City for a picture tentatively titled "Surprise Package," his "Saludos Amigos" is ready for release by RKO Radio early in January. The latter picture is the outgrowth of a trip taken by Mr. Disney and members of his staff through South America. The aim of both films is to join the two Americas closely through understanding and appreciation. "Saludos Amigos," a title which means "Hello, Friends," has four separate episodes. Donald Duck, Goofy, a baby mail plane, and a new parrot character José Carioca are the principals.

Anne Baxter, who played leading roles in "The Pied Piper" and "The Magnificent Ambersons," has been borrowed by Paramount from Twentieth Century-Fox for the feminine lead in "Five Graves to Cairo" which Billy Wilder will direct and Charles Brackett will produce. Miss Baxter, who will portray a native of North Africa, will be the only woman in the cast. Franchot Tone and Akim Tamiroff will have important roles.

An amateur newsreel has reached Cecil B. DeMille at Paramount's Hollywood Studio, showing the evacuation from Java of hundreds of refugees—including Lieut. Commander Corydon M. Wassell and nine wounded sailors—aboard the Netherlands motorship "Janssens," last vessel to leave after the Japanese invasion last March. The film shows machine gunning by Jap fighter planes that attacked the ship off the Java Coast, and Wassell treating the wounded. It pictures the faces of many passengers who left the ship when the captain put back to a small cove to permit debarkation of refugees who did not wish to risk running the blockade.

The joyful arrival at an Australian port 10 days later is also seen in the newsreel, filmed by Chief Petty Officer M. Spruytenberg of the Netherlands Navy. If practicable, parts of the reel will be used by DeMille in filming "The Story of Dr. Wassell."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. Staged by Bretaigne Windust, setting designed by Raymond Sovey. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Rosemary Rice, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Majestic—"The Firefly," by Rudolph Friml. Book and lyrics by Otto Harbach. Starring Emma Otero. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Little Theater

Peabody Playhouse—"The Tavern," by George M. Cohan. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"British Intelligence." 9:30, 11:50, a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 7, 9:20. "Dawn of the Great Divide." 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Exeter—News and Short Subjects. 2, 5, 8. "The Glass Key." Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 2:20, 5:20, 8:30. "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"The Shark Woman." 2:15 8, 7:15, 10. "Sins of the Children." Eric Linden, Cecilia Parker. 1, 3:40, 6, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Seven Days Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 9:40 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:10, 10:15. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 2:45, 6, 9:40. "Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable, Don Ameche. 1, 4:30, 7:55.

Metropolitan—"Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Now, Voyager" Bette Davis Paul Henreid. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Modern—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 8:15.

Normandie—"Boss of Big Town." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "Lady From Chungking," Anna May Wong. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Synthetic Rubber," "Horses," "Sportreels," "Dover," cartoons. "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest newsreels and shorts. continuous 9 a. m.—11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 5:10, 8:35. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:25 a. m., 3, 6:40, 10:05.

Paramount—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Sin Town," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford, Patrick Knowles. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 7:55, 10:20. Stage show: 12:25, 3:26, 6:28, 9:10.

Scollay—"Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Women at Arms," "Trouble of the East," "Famous Boners," "Mighty Like a Goat," "Winter Setting," "Night Shift," "The Sheepish Wolf," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sundays continuous 1-11.

State—"Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 1:35, 4:55, 8:30. "Cairo," Ethel Waters, Jeanette MacDonald. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix—"Women at Arms." "Sun Valley Sports," Ted Powell and Band," "Famous Boners," "Night Shift," "Florida's Marineland and Oceanarium," comedy. Disney cartoon and newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Is the Enemy," 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:35. "Captain Fury," Victor McLaglen, Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6:0 8:50.

Tremont—"Wuthering Heights," Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 8. "Caravan," 10:45 a. m., 3:15, 6, 9:55, 11:35.

Uptown—"Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Bambi," 1, 4, 7:05, 10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Drums on the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 3. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Escape From Crime," Richard Travis, Julie Bishop. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy MacDowall. 3:33, 6:32, 9:31. "Halfway to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:08, 5:07, 8:06.

Coolidge Corner: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2:30, 5:15, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.

University: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Henry Fonda, Ginger Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 3:20, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Danger in the Pacific," Don Terry, Leo Carrillo. 2, 7.

Strand: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. 3:07, 9:07. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:47, 7:47.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Lady Gangster," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "General Died at Dawn," 3:18, 8:13. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Hello, Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Veronica Lake. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:13, 9:13. "Police Bulletz," John Archer. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 2:30, 8:15. "The World at War." 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Iceland," Sonja Henie. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "The Spy Ship," Craig Stevens, Irene Manning. 3:42, 9:27. "Hi Neighbor," Jean Parker, Lullubelle. 2:25, 8:10.

Orpheum: "United We Stand." 1:55, 8. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 3:10, 9:15.

Strand: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 3:15, 8:20. "About Face," William Tracy. 2:35, 7, 10:10.

Mystic: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle, Robert Newton. 3:15, 8:15. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 2:03, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Sherlock Holmes in the Voice of Terror," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Isle of the Missing Men," John Howard. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Isle of the Missing Men," John Howard. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Disputed Passage," Dorothy Lamour, John Howard. 2:09, 7:54. "My Favorite Wife," Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. 3:44, 9:29.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Iceland," Sonja Henie. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland. "Unseen Enemy," Leo Carrillo. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. "Escape From Crime," J. Bishop, Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Here We Go Again," Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:33, 8:03. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 2:33, 6:40, 9:40.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER

The perfect holiday picture . . . worthy to be remembered with "Mrs. Miniver."

RONALD COLMAN — GREER GARSON

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THE MUSIC HALL'S GREAT CHRISTMAS STAGE SHOW, "The Nativity," celebrated annual spectacle, and "Hats Off!," gala holiday revue, produced by Leonidoff. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — THURS., FRI., SAT. Dec. 17, 18, 19 — 3 NIGHTS & SAT. MAT. — "OPENS TOMORROW" — ALL SOLDIER SHOW — "SEA HORSE SCANDALS" — CAST FROM THE ENGINEER AMPHIBIAN COMMAND Camp Edwards, Mass. Seats 55c to $2.20 (Tax Inc.) Box Office Open NOW

WILBUR • Last 6 Times-Evs. 8:30 MAT. TODAY AT 2:30 — Junior Miss — EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65 SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

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BOSTON (CONCERTS)

MARIAN ANDERSON — Sun. Aft., Jan. 10 — Symphony Hall — TICKETS AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS — HEIFETZ TICKETS NOW

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LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM — 2 BIG MGM HITS — Jeanette MacDONALD, Robert YOUNG, "CAIRO," ETHEL WATERS, REGINALD OWEN, Grant Mitchell — Mary Roberts Rinehart's "TISH" starring MARJORIE MAIN, ZASU PITTS, ALINE MacMAHON, Lee Bowman, Susan Peters

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Bette DAVIS • Paul HENREID — "NOW, VOYAGER" — Plus "Secret Enemies"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY — NOW — Bing CROSBY • Bob HOPE • Dorothy LAMOUR — 'ROAD TO MOROCCO' — Plus "Henry Aldrich, Editor"

SOUTH STATION — FOOTBALL REVIEW

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — 2ND YEAR — Clifton WEBB, Percy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

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4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10 Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Just about the prettiest operetta ever written."—Life Magazine — THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! — ROSALINDA — Music by Johann Strauss — EVES. at 8:30—BEST SEATS $3.30 — MATINEES WED., SAT. & CHRISTMAS DAY at 2:30 — 44TH ST. Thea., West of B'way. LA. 4-4537 — SEATS NOW FOR CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S WEEKS

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 — Plus Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. — Holiday Matinee Dec. 25.

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — THE FLORA ROBSON SIT — THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — by JOHN VAN DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30 — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

"An engaging comedy put on so much laughter."—NICHOLS, Times — THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP — Dorothy GISH-Louis CALHERN — HUDSON, W. 44 St. to Mon. Perf. Cl. 6-6230 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mat. Sat. 2:40—Sun. at 3 — MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents — TALLULAH FREDRIC FLORENCE — BANKHEAD MARCH ELDRIDGE — THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH — A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER — WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and Florence REED — PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9160 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40. — No Performances Dec. 24th and 25th

"A HIT"—Watts, Herald Tribune — EVA JOSEPH — Le Gallienne Schildkraut — in UNCLE HARRY — HUDSON Thea., 44th E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 Exc. Incl. Sunday—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION — PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY — WITHOUT LOVE — KATHARINE HEPBURN — with ELLIOTT NUGENT — ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	696,270
1942 volume to date	113,538,511
1941 volume to date	150,811,539

Stock Market Is Irregularly Higher Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Buyers operated with a lot of discrimination in today's stock market but the favored issues covered a fair amount of territory and there were many gains ranging from fractions to more than a point, with some of as much as three.

Broadened demand for rubbers, rails, chemicals and specialties brightened the price picture after a hesitant performance in the forenoon.

Steels and motors failed to warm up to the improved swing and some of the blue chips were equally lacking in rising vigor, but in the final hour the list was well studded with plus marks.

Helped by a sizable turnover in various low-priced stocks volume approximated 800,000 shares, one of the best marks for December.

Some buying was touched off, brokers said, by technical considerations and hopes of speculative sources for a good reinvestment demand for seasoned stocks early in January. Yesterday's modest upturn after several sessions in which the average registered hardly any change was taken by market students as an encouraging sign.

Rubbers were active and U. S. Rubber, common and preferred, Firestone and Goodrich reached new highs. Also at peaks for a year or longer were Harvester, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Warner Bros., Zenith Radio and Eastman Kodak, the last named pushing up 3.

Among other gainers were Douglas, Sperry, Dow Chemical, Western Union and American Smelting. Santa Fe topped the rails with rise of more than 1. Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway and Great Northern edged up fractions.

American Telephone, Owen-Illinois and Westinghouse were backward.

Aluminium, Ltd. pushed up nearly 2 in curb market dealings. Slightly higher were American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum and Gulf Oil. Cities Service and Glen Alden Coal had narrow losses.

Bonds Generally Higher

The bond market showed general recovery today with numerous rails, utilities and specialties up small fractions to a point or more at the start of the final hour.

Activity in the government section was at a standstill and the spread between bid and asked prices in the dealer markets narrowed still further, reflecting the concentration of efforts in the current campaign to sell $9,000,000,000 of new securities.

Corporate loans moving up moderately included Burlington refunding 5s, St. Paul adjustment 5s, North Western General mortgage 5s, Rock Island refunding 4s, Rio Grande Western 4s and 5s, International Great Northern first 6s and New York Central refunding 5s.

Laggards included Alleghany modified 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Columbia Gas 5s and Consolidated Edison 3½s.

A few South Americans moved up in the foreign section, including Rio de Janeiro 8s and Peru first 6s.

U. S. May Lend-Lease Silver to Allies For Coinage Purposes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said the Treasury is ready to lend-lease silver to America's United Nations allies for coinage purposes.

The Secretary told his press conference that England and Australia had indicated they wanted to borrow some of this nation's big silver hoard to supplement their currency supplies.

The silver would be loaned, Mr. Morgenthau said, with the understanding that a comparable amount is to be returned to the United States by the borrowing nation after the war.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the presence of United States troops in foreign countries had aggravated the demand for more silver coins.

While England and Australia are the only nations which so far have indicated a desire to lend-lease silver, the Secretary said it would be available on the same basis to China, or any other United Nation which desired it.

Mr. Morgenthau discussed the silver question at a press conference during which he reiterated opposition to law requiring the Treasury to buy and store silver and said he favored "wiping the slate clean" of silver legislation.

"I'd strike it all off and start with a clean slate," he said. "Then we could let the War Production Board or some similar interested agency fix the rules for the use of silver for industrial purposes."

Wheat Rise Halted By Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Profit taking bridled the wheat market today, checking the price advance of as much as 10 cents a bushel so far this month after quotations had reached seasonal highs within fractions of top figures for the past five years.

Early gains of about ½ cent were wiped out in subsequent trading. Mill demand was much less active after yesterday's, large flour business despite the fact that wheat prices are well over levels that prevailed during the base period for flour ceilings.

High	Low	(Dollars)	Stks/Divds	(100s)	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge	Net
50	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Dec15		
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	—	⅜	
8½	5½	Adams E .45e	19	7¾	7¾	7¾			
25	18¾	Adams-Mill¼e	2	25	25	25	Dec	9	
16⅜	10	Addressog (1)	5	15⅝	15½	15½			
38¾	29½	Air Reduct 1a	29	39¾	38½	39¾	+1¼		
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	8	3	2⅞	3	+	⅛	
½	⅛	Alleghany Corp	8	⅛	⅛	⅛			
6¼	3½	Alleg pf xw	9	4¾	4½	4¾	+	⅛	
6⅜	3½	Allegpf$30ww	16	4¾	4½	4⅝	+	⅛	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—	⅛	
22¾	16	Alleg Lud (2e)	18	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+	⅛	
7	3⅝	Allen Ind ¾e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+	⅛	
149	118½	Al Ch & Dy 6	5	140½	139	140½	+1¾		
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+	⅛	
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	4	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+	⅛	
6⅜	4	Allied St(.60)	21	6½	6	6½	+	⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	7	75½	75½	75½	Dec14		
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	32	26¾	26	26¼			
49⅜	14¾	Alpha P C 1½	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅛	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Dec	15	
18⅞	11	Amal L pf ½⅛k	2	11	11	11	Dec	9	
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	19	69	68½	69	+1½		
24	18¾	Am A Ch I.20a	•4	23	23	23	+	⅛	
50	25¼	Am Airl 1⅓e	8	50½	50¼	50¼	+	¾	
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40	6	8½	8¾	8½			
6½	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—	⅛	
33	23	AmBrSh 1.70e	13	30¾	29½	30¼	+	¾	
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	16	3	2⅞	2⅞			
73¾	56⅜	Am Can (3)	7	72	71	72	+1		
3⅝	20	Am Car & Fdy	9	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+	⅜	
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 7	4	66½	66	66½	+	½	
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	6	17¾	17¼	17½	+	⅛	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Dec15		
99	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	99	99	99	Dec15		
6½	3⅞	AmC'type .40e	3	6½	6⅛	6½	+	⅛	
22¾	14½	AmCSug 2½e	•1	15	15	15	+	⅜	
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	6	15	15	15	Dec14		
3	⅛	Am Encau Tll	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜			
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec15		
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	12	24½	24	24	+1		
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	17	1⅜	1¼	1⅜			
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	6	38	38	38	Dec15		
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	11	43½	42¾	43½	+	⅜	
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	62	5½	5⅜	5½	+	⅛	
35	25½	Am-H S S 3	5	32⅜	32½	32½			
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+	⅛	
35	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N v	9	
51⅞	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+	½	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	11	1⅞	1¾	1⅞			
35	25	Am Ice pf 1⅝e	21	35¾	35¾	35¾	+1	⅜	
5⅜	2¾	Am Internt'l	6	4⅜	4⅜	4¼			
7	4⅝	Am Invest .70e	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+	⅛	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	31	7¾	7⅜	7⅝			
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	1	81	81	81	—	½	
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	9	12¼	12	12			
7⅝	4	AmM&Met⅓e	6	6	5¾	6	+	⅛	
24¾	16	Am Met 1⅓e	11	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	Dec14		
1	½	Am Pow & Lt	39	⅞	⅞	⅞			
26¾	15⅛	APLS6pf3¾ak	13	18⅜	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅛		
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	17	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+1		
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	55	6⅛	6	6⅛	+	⅛	
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	21	9⅞	9¾	9¾			
5½	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	7	9	8½	9	+	½	
14	6¾	Am Seat 1e	9	14½	14	14			
4	1½	Am Smelt 2a	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+	¼	
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	2	33½	33½	33½			
23¼	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	9	19	18¾	19	+	½	
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞			
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11¾	11¾	11¾			
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	12	20½	19½	19½	—	½	
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	2	88	87	87	—2		
23	17¼	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Dec15		
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	22	126⅞	126⅛	126½	—	⅜	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	10	41⅜	41⅛	41¼	+	⅛	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	26	42¾	42	42¾	+	⅞	
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—	⅛	
32	22	Am Visc (2)	19	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+	⅛	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	—	¼	
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	30	2⅜	3⅛	2¼			
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	54	54	54			
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	5	4	3¾	3¾	—	¼	
76⅜	51¾	Am Wool pf 8k	24	52¾	52⅛	52¾	+	¼	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+	⅛	
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf5k	6	41¾	41½	41½	Dec	8	
28⅝	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	50	24¾	24½	24⅝	—	⅛	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	2	15½	15½	15½	+	⅛	
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop (1)	2	10	10	10	Dec14		
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Dec10		
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	3	32	32	32			
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	108	108	108	+	⅜	
4⅛	2½	Armour III	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—	⅛	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	3	44¼	43¾	44¼	+1		
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Dec15		
32¼	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+	¼	
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ¾e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	Dec14		
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	—	⅜	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜			
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	Dec	5	
83	53	AsDG2pf1.60k	1	55	55	55	Dec14		
28	20	Associated In2	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Dec11		
53	2½	Atchison (6e)	62	46½	45⅞	46½	+1⅝		
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	8	67	66¼	67	+	⅞	
24½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	16	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	+	⅞	
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	⋗	19	19	19	Dec	5	
45½	33	AG&WI pf 5e	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Dec14		
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	18	19	18¾	18¾	—	⅛	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Dec11		
/	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓e	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+	⅛	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	49¾	49¼	49¾	+1		
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	56½	56½	56½			
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	Dec15		
3¼	1¼	Austin Nichols	5	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	Dec15		
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	24	3		2⅞	—	⅛	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Locc ct	51	12⅛	11¾	12	—	⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+	⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5⅜	5¼	5⅜			
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+	⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+	¼	
6¼	4½	Barker Br ½e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—	⅜	
1⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	9	12⅛	11⅞	12	+	⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	28	13¾	13	13⅜	+	⅜	
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½	1	20	20	20	Dec15		
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	Dec15		
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25		
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25		
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	94½	94½	94½			
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Dec15		
17⅜	9⅜	Bell Aircr 2e	4	11½	11½	11½	+	⅛	
39⅞	28¾	Ben Avia 3¾e	26	32⅞	32½	32½	—	¼	
15¼	9⅞	Benef IL 1⅓e	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+	⅛	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	4	53	53	53	Dec	4	
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	23	23	23	+	⅛	
66⅞	19½	Beth Stl (6)	34	54⅞	54⅛	54¾	+	½	
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109	109	109	+	¼	
29	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	3	29	28¾	28¾	Dec15		
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	16	15¾	15¾	+	⅛	
7⅜	-	Blaw-Kno .35e	7	5¾	5⅝	5¾			
14½	11¼	bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13	13	13	Dec15		
21¼	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	14	15⅛	15	15⅛			
40¼	25	Bohn A&Br 3e	5	40½	40	40	—	¼	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	9	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+	¼	
22⅜	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	9	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—	⅛	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	17	26¾	26	26¼			
3⅛	1¼	Boston&Maine	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec15		
31¾	25	Bower R 2½e	1	27½	27½	27½	—	⅛	
20¼	15	Brewing C ¼e	1	18	18	18	Dec	4	
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	—	¼	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	5	21⅛	21	21	—	⅛	
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	4	33¼	33¼	33¼	—	¾	
43	30	BristolM1.90e	3	33¼	33	33¼	+	¼	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Dec15		
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	Dec14		
10¾	/	Bkly U Gas ¼e	9	9½	8⅝	9	+	⅜	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Dec14		
14⅜	9½	Brunsw'k-B 1	7	13	12⅝	12¾	+	¼	
8⅞	6	Bucyrus-E ½e	11	6½	6⅛	6½	+	¼	
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	8	3⅛	3	3			
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	4	6½	6⅜	6½			
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	3	13⅞	13½	13½	Dec14		
25	16⅜	Bullard 2½e	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾			
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	5	25	24⅜	24¾	Dec14		
19¼	14⅞	Burl M 1.40a	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞			
56½	53	Burl pf (2¾)	1	55½	55½	55½	Dec14		
53¼	51	Burl pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+	½	
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	18	9	8¾	9	+	⅛	
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+	⅛	
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60a	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—	⅛	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20	20	20	Dec14		
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¼e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+	⅛	
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—	¼	
15½	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	3	15	14¾	14¾	—	⅛	

C

21½	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	2	0	20	20	+	¼
o37⅛	o03¼	Calif P pf 2½	1	o37⅛	53⅞	o37⅛	N'v	2	
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Le	12	⅛	⅛	⅛			
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6½	6⅜	6½	+	⅛	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	6	15¼	15	15	+	⅜	
13½	9½	Canada Dr .60	3	13¼	13¼	13¼			
7⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	31	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+	⅛	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	2	35¾	35	35¾	+	¾	
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	Dec15		
28½	22½	CarpenSt(2)¼e	1	25	25	25	+1⅜		
3½	2¼	Carr-Gen .20a	6	3½	3½	3½			
75⅛	54¾	Case (J1) (7e)	5	71¾	71	71¾	+	¾	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	14	38¼	37¾	38¼	+	⅜	
29⅜	15	Celanese (2)	•14	28⅝	28¼	28¼			
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	18	7¾	7½	7¾	+	¼	
23⅜	16	Cent Ag 2½a	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+	⅛	
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+	⅛	
3¾	1⅜	Cent RR,NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+	⅛	
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	4	12½	12¼	12¼	—	¼	
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul	7	
35	27	Cero de P (4)	4	31¾	31	31⅛			
3½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+	⅛	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	2	16½	16½	16½			
18⅞	14¾	Champ P&P 1	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝			
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8			
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	23	33⅜	33¼	33⅜			
98	89	Chic & O pf 4	1	92	92	92	—	½	
2¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	4	2⅝	2½	2½			

High	Low	(Dollars)	Stks/Divds	(100s)	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge	Net
8¼	2¾	Chi&EIIIA.59e	3	8¼	8	8¼	+	⅛	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	6	2	2	2	Dec15		
13¾	8¾	ChiGWpf 1¼k	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+	⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ⅛e	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec14		
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—	¼	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37½	37½	37½	+	⅞	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v	28	
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	+	⅛	
1¼	½	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½			
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	3	¾	½	½	—	¼	
11⅞	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Dec15		
13¾	11½	Chickash (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	—	⅛	
2¼	1	Childs Co	5	1½	1½	1½	+	⅛	
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	32	66¾	65⅞	66			
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	—	⅛	
3	2½	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝			
39¾	28	Clark Eq (3)	1	36¾	36¼	36¾	+	⅛	
29½	22	Cleve G B 2e	2	29½	29½	29½	Dec15		
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	12	37¾	37¾	37½			
36½	25¾	Cluett P 2¼e	11	33	32⅞	33			
92	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	3	85	85	85	+1		
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60⅝	60½	60½	Dec	2	
17¾	11½	Colgate P ⅓a	11	16	15⅞	16	+	⅛	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	105	105	105	N'v	18	
18¾	10⅜	Collins & A	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+	⅛	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1⅓e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞			
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	9	15¼	14¾	15¼	+	½	
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	5	15¼	14¾	15¼	+	½	
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	68	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+	⅛	
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6	8	39½	38½	39½	+1	⅛	
11¼	5½	Colum Pic ⅓e	6	10½	10½	10½			
35	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	6	31¾	31¾	31¾	—	¾	
80	51	Col Carb 4¼e	6	80	80	80			
29¼	16½	Comi Credit 3	12	28	27¾	27¾			
105½	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	Dec15		
33⅞	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	24	33½	33⅛	33⅜	+	⅜	
109¼	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	5	109¼	108½	109¼	Dec11		
10¼	7¼	Colm Selv .60e	31	9¼	9	9¼	+	⅜	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	197	¼	⅛	⅛	—	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	24	36⅜	35	36⅜	+1	⅞	
23¾	17⅜	Com'th 1.60e	24	20¾	20½	20⅝	+	⅛	
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	3	3	3	Dec	10	
17⅜	12½	Congol-N (1a)	6	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞			
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	36	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—	⅞	
12⅜	9⅜	Cons Cig 1⅓e	8	10	9⅞	10			
7⅜	4	Cons Cop .45e	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+	⅛	
16⅞	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	98	15⅜	15	15⅛			
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	16	88	87½	88	+	½	
¾	⅜	Con Film Ind	16	⅜	⅜	⅜			
7	1½	Cons F pf 1k	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+	⅛	
3	1½	Cons Laundries	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+	⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	66	7	6¾	6⅞	—	⅛	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec12		
9	4½	Consol'n Coal	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	—	⅛	
39	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec	2	
16¾	11¾	Container 1⅓e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—	¼	
4¾	2¼	Cont Bak ⅓e	25	4¾	4⅝	4¾			
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98	98	98	Dec11		
28	21½	Cont Can 1¼e	25	26¾	26¼	26½	+	¼	
8¼	5⅞	ContDiam .65e	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—	⅛	
42½	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	6	42½	42½	42½			
4⅞	2¾	Cont Mot .55e	32	4⅛	4	4			
27	17	Cont O Del (1)	17	26⅜	26	26	—	½	
21½	15½	Cont Steel 2e	1	19½	19½	19½	Dec11		
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	12	9¼	9	9⅛			
51½	45	Copw pf 2½k	1	45	45	45	Dec	1	
55¾	42¼	Corn Prod 2.60	7	54⅞	54¾	54⅞	+	⅜	
3½	2½	Coty Inc ¼e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec15		
⅞	⅜	Coty Interna'l	2	¾	¾	¾	Dec14		
14½	10¾	Crane Co (1e)	49	13½	13	13½	+	⅛	
16⅞	12½	Cr of W 1.60e	2	16¾	16½	16½	—	⅛	
9½	5¾	Crosley (½e)	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+	¼	
20½	14¼

Commerce and Finance

Manpower Official Asks Labor to Forgo Closed-Shop Goal

Business and Industry

All-Out War Seen Changing Business Setup

WASHINGTON (AP) — Houlder Hudgins, director of the War Production Board's procurement policy, told the Senate and House small business committee that all-out mobilization "may call for radical changes in our business and social institutions."

He declared it might soon be necessary to brush aside "legal, psychological and physical" obstacles in the way of "directing everything we can against the enemy."

Mr. Hudgins testified that a recent WPB directive requiring the placing of contracts by negotiation rather than by the traditional award to the lowest responsible bidder was designed to make possible appraisal of the productive situation "in terms of overall national interest as contrasted to the single objective of low price."

Primary emphasis, he said, must be placed "upon securing deliveries or performance at the time required by the war program."

The directive requires placing of contracts with concerns needing to acquire the least amounts of additional machinery, equipment or facilities and attempting to let contracts in areas of labor surplus.

He suggested amending the Smaller War Plants Act, contending it was out of date since "it no longer comprehensively expresses an all-out productive effort within a managed war economy."

Amendments, he said, should bring the legislation within the spirit of the recent WPB directive and define a smaller war plant as "any productive unit not contributing its entire capacity to the production of implements of war or the necessary goods to provide for the civilian life."

Senate Committee Chairman James Murray (D) of Montana said the production picture to date left "no room whatsoever for complacency—especially in view of the fact that 1942 production appears to be almost 30 per cent below the President's goal for tanks, almost 20 per cent below for planes, and 15 per cent below for anti-aircraft guns."

"We must realize the enormous productive facilities now lying idle in the smaller war plants of the nation," Senator Murray told the session.

Department Store Sales Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The dollar volume of department store sales in October was 24 per cent higher than during the same month last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported. October sales were 11 per cent ahead of September, the Board said. The Board's report was made on data supplied by 356 stores.

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass

Labor Unions Urged to Shelve Closed Shop for the Duration

By the Associated Press

Organized labor unions, as a further contribution toward the nation's war production, should dispense with the closed shop for the duration, declared William H. Spencer, regional director of the War Manpower Commission in Chicago.

By giving up the closed shop provisions during the war, Mr. Spencer told a wartime manpower symposium last night, the labor unions would permit "the greatest possible use of all workers' skill."

The WMC official, who is dean of the school of business at the University of Chicago, also asserted that "we may be bringing in (to industry) some men too young from the secondary schools," and that "in the long run this practice may be damaging to the war effort."

"The solution for part of the manpower problem is a longer work week," Mr. Spencer said. "The pay problem is a separate issue and is up to the War Labor Board."

Other labor news:

Washington—The War Labor Board ruled that "escalator" clauses in wage agreements must not carry wages up through the ceiling.

Escalator clauses usually provide for wages increases or decreases as the cost of living changes. WLB declared that the increases can not be more than 15 per cent above the average rate prevailing on Jan. 1, 1941.

Even increases within the 15 per cent limit must be submitted to the board for review.

Los Angeles: The C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers Union has resolved that if Congress abrogates the $25,000 net salary limitation, it will be considered to mean that there no longer exists sufficient emergency to hold unions to their voluntary promise not to strike for the duration.

The resolution, introduced by Vice-President Richard Frankensteen, was passed unanimously by the union's international executive board Dec. 12, and is now disclosed.

Washington: The War Labor Board, trying a unique solution of the union security issue, granted maintenance of membership to a union on a probationary basis, revokable if the union fails to halt work stoppages and discipline those who cause them.

The decison, made public Dec. 16, involves the C. I. O. United Auto Workers and the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company plant in Pontiac, Mich., where a series of work stoppages has occurred.

Those responsible, said an opinion by Wayne L. Morse, "are deserving of severe reprimand and censure by the board and disciplinary action by the union." Mr. Morse is one of the four public members of the board. The union was ordered to report to the board whatever disciplinary action it takes.

It has been the board's policy in strike cases to deny any form of union security.

Chicago: A Washington representative of the War Labor Board arrived in Chicago Dec. 15 to investigate a printing controversy which N. M. Di Pietro, international representative of the Typographical Union, said involved $50,000,000 worth of publishing work.

The issue presented was the refusal of union typographical workers, pressmen and book binders to handle in their shops any work done in part in the huge plants of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company and the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation.

R. R. Donnelley & Sons is an open shop and has been for 37 years.

Affected were Time and Life magazines, for which Mr. Di Pietro said R. R. Donnelley was the prime printing contractor; Reader's Digest, Encyclopedia Britannica, millions of catalogues published by Montgomery Ward & Co., and Sears Roebuck, and numerous classified telephone directories put out by Reuben H. Donnelley.

Washington: The War Labor Board has set up a commission to decide disputes and rule on wage and salary adjustments in the trucking industry, which employs about 500,000 workers.

Professor Howard Meyerhoff, of Smith College, was appointed chairman. Representing industry will be Landis O'Brien, executive vice-president of the CCC Highway Express Company, Cleveland, while Frank Tobin, research director of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Teamsters, will be the labor member.

New York: Representatives of eastern, southeastern and western railrods and 15 nonoperating unions started conferences Dec. 15 on the demands of approximately 900,000 railroad employees for a wage increase of 20 cents an hour and a minimum hourly rate of 70 cents.

Baltimore: Nearly 500 Baltimore Transit Company employees, whose one-day strike cut trolley and bus operations by nearly a third, went back to work yesterday on a War Labor Board promise that if the concern did not consider grievances, White House action might follow.

Washington: District 50, the miscellaneous unit of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, is ready for a large-scale organization of railway labor.

Ora Gasaway, district president, confirmed this but insisted it was to meet a demand by the rail workers themselves.

Portland, Ore.: John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, declared that peace between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. is impossible "in the light of the present attitude of the National Labor Relations Board and the C. I. O."

Mr. Frey said the A. F. of L. had made definite proposals to the C. I. O. to stop raiding in industries where one organization has agreements.

"On two different occasions," Mr. Frey said, "John Green, president of the C. I. O. shipbuilders, advised me that his organization would agree to no such proposition."

He added that the "attitude of the NLRB parallels that of the C. I. O." in this respect.

British, U. S. Ship Output in '43 Seen Over 14 Million Tons

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP) — Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, production minister told the House of Commons today that the combined British and American shipbuilding program for 1943 would substantially exceed 14,000,000 gross registered tons.

He said that he was in full accord with United States authorities with whom he conferred on his recent trip to Washington but that he was unable to give the details of the over-all program.

The aid expected from the United States, he added, "will enable us to achieve an effective increase of as much as one-third" in the war effort. It would have been otherwise unobtainable, he said.

Captain Lyttelton said he had received assurances that the United States would fill all Britain's requests for shipping raw materials, munitions, aircraft and imports in 1942.

The United States, he said, would assign to Britain sufficient shipping from its own production to maintain a minimum import program.

"Allocation of aircraft for 1943 is substantially higher than any figure previously discussed," he added.

He said the United States also was working out a program for a larger proportion of faster merchant ships and it was presumed that Britain would get a share of them.

Aircraft Company Pay Established

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has ordered starting rates of 60 cents an hour, new rate progression schedules, maintenance of union membership and dues checkoff for three propeller division plants of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, located at Caldwell and Clifton, N. J., and Beaver, Pa.

Two panels who studied the cases recommended that the board consider an aircraft wage stabilization plan for the industry in the East. A study now is being made of aircraft wages in the West.

The 60 cents starting wage will be increased five cents a month until 75 cents is reached. The 10 per cent bonus paid to some non-production employees will be extended to unclassified labor, such as janitors and laborers.

The order affecting the Beaver plant directed that the company raise the wage rates in each classification to the levels prevailing for similar classifications in the New Jersey plants.

Utility Seeks Permission To Buy Bonds of 10 Units

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Public Service Electric and Gas Company has asked permission of the Securities and Exchange Commission to purchase in the open market $1,000,000 of bonds of 10 New Jersey subsidiaries for approximately $1,200,000, based on an average estimated premium of 20 per cent.

The company proposes to surrender the bonds to the trustee of its first and refunding mortage in accordance with an indenture.

Bonds involved are those of the Gas Electric Company of Bergen County, Hudson County Gas Company, Middlesex Electric Light and Power Company, Paterson & Passaic Gas & Electric Company, Somerset, Union & Middlesex Lighting Company, South Jersey Gas, Electric & Traction Company, Trenton Gas & Electric Company and United Electric Company of New Jersey.

Jones Upholds Handling Of Rubber Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reviewing war activities of the RFC, Chairman Jesse H. Jones warmly upheld his handling of the rubber situation and disclosed the RFC's war-purpose commitments had reached more than $18,000,000,000, a gain of $6,000,000,000 since last March.

Mr. Jones also said the Defense Supplies Corp., RFC subsidiary, had to produce high-octane aviation gasoline. He disclosed that nine of 12 Government-financed plants for aluminum production already were in "at least partial production," under commitments totaling $737,391,674, and asserted the stock of aluminum in this country totaled more than 280,000,000 pounds, exclusive of that held by manufacturers. He said 12 of 16 Government-financed magnesium plants were in some stage of operation under commitments totaling $422,074,007.

Reports To President

Mr. Jones' figures appeared in a report to the President and Congress.

Through Reconstruction Finance Corp. subsidiaries, Rubber Reserve Co., and Defense Plant Corp., he said, arrangements have been made for construction and operation of synthetic plants with a rated annual capacity of 947,000 tons of rubber.

"With a reasonable factor of safety," the report said, these plants "should produce substantially more than 1,000,000 tons."

The Secretary estimated the cost of all the synthetic rubber plants and facilities at $564,361,220.

"These arrangements," he added, "were made prior to the appointment of the rubber director."

William M. Jeffers recently was appointed rubber director by President Roosevelt to co-ordinate the nation's efforts to meet the critical shortage in rubber.

In the field of natural rubber, Mr. Jones said Rubber Reserve Co. lost no time in swinging into action and up to Oct. 31, the period covered by his report, had imported a total of 700,000 tons of rubber at a cost of $325,450,000.

In connection with procurement of rubber in 1940 and 1941, Mr. Jones said "no amounts were ever suggested by any authority at any time, but we got all we could as fast as we could."

Mr. Jones asserted the Jan. 1, 1940 inventory of rubber in this country was 125,000 tons, and "this was built up to 634,000 tons, approximately a normal year's supply, notwithstanding that 364,900 tons more rubber was consumed in the United States in 1940 and 1941 than in 1938 and 1939."

Aerial Cargo Service

The report said an aerial cargo transport service is being set up by Rubber Reserve Co. to serve the Amazon basin in Brazil, to speed delivery of equipment and to bring out wild rubber and deliver it to concentration centers where it can be picked up by river steamers.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rubber director William M. Jeffers has announced appointment of an American rubber mission headed by Ernest W. Pittman of New York to visit the Soviet Union and obtain chemical and engineering information from Russian experience in synthetic rubber production.

Mr. Jeffers' action was a move toward complying with the Baruch committee's recommendation that this country obtain aid from Russia, which has been producing synthetic rubber for more than 10 years. The Baruch group said the failure of rubber officials prior to Mr. Jeffers to take such action was a neglect "for which we have not had a satisfactory explanation."

Mr. Pittman, President of the Interchemical Corporation, was formerly consultant to rubber coordinator Arthur B. Newhall. Others on the mission are:

Dr. Willis A. Gibbons, Montclair, N. J., development director of United States Rubber Company and a research chemist since the last war; Irving L. Murray, Charleston, W. Va., chief process engineer for the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, whose big new butadiene plant is nearing completion at Institute, W. Va.; and Dr. Aristid V. Grosse, New York City, who has been engaged in war research for the Office of Scientific Research and Development at Columbia University. Dr. Grosse was born in Russia.

14,000 Firms Dissolved Under N. Y. State Tax Law

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Approximately 14,000 corporations in New York were dissolved by Secretary of State Michael F. Walsh for failure to file annual franchise tax reports the last three years.

His proclamation of dissolution, issued under Section 203-A of the tax law, brought to more than 400,000 the number of incorporations eliminated since enactment of the provision in 1929.

The statute covers all stock corporations other than banking, insurance and railroad companies and those formed under special legislative acts. Its effect in 13 years, Mr. Walsh said, has been "to clear the corporate index in the department of state of many inactive companies and to open the way to use of many desirable names for corporate purpose."

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported business failures totaled 132 in the week ended Dec. 10, compared with 148 the preceding week and 230 a year ago.

Interchangeability Seen Need In Europe's Postwar Currencies

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the postwar problems already reported under discussion in Washington is the setting up of a post-war international bank, using American gold as its capital.

The recent revival of the gold shares on the New York Stock Exchange, following the shut-down of American gold mines, has brought recurrence of the ancient bromides about the importance of gold as a means of exchange. A leading Wall Street paper recently reached an all-time peak of absurdity on the subject with the remark, "No one . . . has yet asserted that man does not want gold always and everywhere that he can get it, and that he wants it with the same intensity that he wants food, clothing, and shelter. Always and everywhere man will accept gold in exchange for what he sells, when he will not accept anything else."

Gold Lacks Market

The man who wrote that statement should try using gold for money for a while. In a global war in which America has had plenty of but one thing—gold—no market for it so far has been found except with Arab tribesmen, Philippine smugglers, and Chinese agents working on the cupidity of Japanese generals. Even that ancient bromide, the idea of "lending" gold, is being trotted out again, despite the fact, ably pointed out recently in Barron's Magazine by George Clarke Cox, that gold cannot be and never has been "loaned."

But it is doubtful whether the American public realizes yet the intense need which will appear in Europe immediately after the war for some kind of stable international currency. The whole credit structure of German-held Europe today is based on the power of German arms. It has nothing but force behind it, and will collapse with that force. So, probably, will almost the entire mesh of property rights and titles in Europe, the means of exchange between individuals, between cities, and between nations.

By co-operation between the U. S. Treasury and the U. S. Army, a special American currency is already in circulation in North Africa. It is similar to American currency, but distinctly colored. Reason for this indicates just one of the smaller problems which will arise later. The intention is to prevent German agents from using, in North Africa, American currency stolen from citizens of captive countries.

Need Interchangeable Monies

One of the major needs of liberated Europe will be a currency of common acceptability and interchangeability from Belgium to Latvia and from Norway to Greece. Gold formerly provided such a currency, followed by promises to pay gold, when they were issued by governments both strong enough and honest enough to keep their promises. Such governments have not existed on the Continent for a generation, and in fact no government of an industrial country is strong enough anyway to maintain in season and out the reliability of golden promises without imposing periodic intolerable hardship on its citizens. So after gold came promises, and after that came barter, and after that came brute force.

The need for a common currency will arise out of the same distressing conditions which will necessitate, in postwar Europe, the razing of tariff walls and the unified control of railroad rolling stock, canal boats, and all other means of transportation. Mr. Hoover related recently in Collier's how the disintegration of Europe after the Armistice into small and jealous nations forced his organization to barter eggs from Galicia for locomotives from Austria, and in total to move some 600,000 tons of food and millions of tons of coal by a system of pure barter. Barter is the bench-mark of a disintegrated economy.

The collapse of the German Government will take all control and all meaning from European currencies; as Hiram Motherwell says in the current Harper's, "When the police controls are removed Europe's entire monetary system will explode." Under the circumstances an entirely new currency may have to be issued much as Hjalmar Schacht issued the new rentenmark in November, 1923, on the basis of one new rentenmark to one trillion old reichsmarks.

Fixed Currency Ratios Needed

The Allied High Command, after the Armistice, will have the choice of putting into circulation a single new all-European currency, or of replacing the currency of each country with something of the same name and approximately the same appearance and, as far as possible, such fixed exchange-value with other neighboring currencies which seems most historically and economically fitting.

It is of little importance which course is followed. If separate currencies are continued, which seems to the most likely, the important thing is that the mark, the krone, the belga, the franc, the dinar, the lira, the pengo, and so on shall bear reliable fixed relations to each other.

Anyone who travelled through Europe in the last postwar period in second or third-class coaches can remember the enormous interest, tinged with the elation or dismay normally characteristic of race-track crowds, with which everyday European travelers discussed the gyrations of exchange—"Wie die Valuta stiegen!"

This, in turn, requires two things—one immediate and one ultimate. The immediate requirement is that the postwar European currency or currencies have some reliable redeemability in something trusted. This, obviously, would mean at the beginning American dollars, to which sterling is already hooked, carrying with it more or less loosely all the other sterling area currencies.

This would presumably involve extensive banking arrangements, which might be operated through a new international bank, or through the existing Bank for International Settlements in Switzerland, or through the U. S. Treasury or the U. S. Army or through them all.

But this would be only an immediate problem, and a matter largely of official machinery. The longer-term and more fundamental problem would be twofold—and similar to the two basic considerations in establishing any sound currency.

Gold Not Available in Europe

The first part of this problem would be the value—in real goods—of American dollars in Europe, i. e. what it would be redeemable in, or what, in the last analysis, would make them acceptable to a European economy struggling to its feet.

And the second part of the problem would be the quid-pro-quo the Europeans could give for dollars.

In currency terms, these are the equivalents of old-fashioned "redeemability" and "coinage."

In terms of international trade, these requirements are the two sides of the fundamental economic problem of lasting peace, and trade. On the one hand, to be of value to Europe, dollars would have to have a fairly reliable equivalent or redeemability in something needed and wanted by a starving Continent. On the other hand the United States must be willing to take in payment something which Europe can ultimately produce in volume. Otherwise in the end America must again turn out to be a philanthropist, and Europe a pauper.

(To be continued)

Heads Hotel Men

Martin Sweeny

Elected President of the Hotel Association of New York City, succeeding Frank L. Andrews, President of the New Yorker Hotel and President of the association for the last three years. Mr. Sweeny is President of the Bowman, Biltmore Hotels Corp. which operates the Commodore Hotel.

Byrnes Given Authority To Settle Disputes

WASHINGTON (AP) — A new grant of authority to James F. Byrnes, the Economic Stabilization Director, was viewed in a responsible quarter as an indication that the former Supreme Court Justice has become a sort of "Assistant President."

The new authority, disclosed by the White House, was the designation of Mr. Byrnes to settle any disagreements arising between Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, national food boss, and any other officer or agency of the government.

A responsible source, speaking anonymously, said this was designed to provide in advance the machinery that could handle any disagreements between Mr. Wickard's department and the War Production Board—and that Mr. Byrnes might be authorized also to adjust similar disputes in other fields of the war effort.

President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference whether Mr. Byrnes would be given power to settle intra-governmental disputes over manpower. The President said he did not think so, adding that there had not been any disagreement yet, so no machinery had been set up. With a smile, he remarked that maybe that machinery might be himself.

No specific disagreements were responsible for the delegation of authority to Mr. Byrnes, one authority said.

Mr. Roosevelt gave Mr. Byrnes the job of settling food disputes in a letter dated December 7, the day a Presidential executive order was made public delegating to Mr. Wickard full responsibility and control over the food program. Released by the White House, with Mr. Byrnes' approval, the President's letter said:

"I have approved an executive order which vests in the Secretary of Agriculture the responsibility for and control over the nation's food program. The order provides that in the event of any disagreement arising between the secretary and any officer or agency of the Government in the administration of the provisions of the order, such disagreement shall be submitted to me or my agent for final decision.

"In addition to your duties as economic stabilization director, I wish you would also serve as my agent with respect to the above."

Boston Bank First to Hit $25,000,000 in Insurance

The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank announces that its life insurance department has become the first in the United States to reach $25,000,000 of insurance in force.

The bank entered the Savings Bank Life Insurance system late in 1929 and each year has shown an increase in the amount of insurance written.

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Our specialized WAR LOAN DEPARTMENT is glad to help sound New England companies . . . and their local bankers . . . to finance production for war-time needs. Call or write:

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Investment Consultation Service

An Investment Consultation Account is one in which you employ the Investment Division of our Trust Department to advise you in the investment of your property. It is purely advisory; you continue to keep your own records and to handle your own securities. Its purpose is to help you establish a sound, well-balanced investment list.

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1. A review of your securities every three months, with recommendations for sales and purchases.
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

RFC Cannot Refuse Any BEW Contract

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones told a congressional committee in testimony made public today that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had no power to refuse to carry out any contract that might be made by the Board of Economic Warfare headed by Vice-President Wallace.

Testimony published by the Senate Banking Committee disclosed that Mr. Jones agreed when Senator Tobey (R) of New Hampshire described Milo Perkins, BEW's executive director, as a "one-man band" who did whatever he saw fit to do, making requisitions on the RFC for the necessary funds.

"That is about correct," Mr. Jones replied. "We try to co-operate and do the work as smoothly as possible and do it in as business-like a way as we can."

Mr. Jones testified that Vice-President Wallace and Mr. Perkins were empowered to act without consulting the BEW board, which includes among its members the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Commerce and Agriculture, as well as the Attorney General, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Director of Lend-Lease.

Not Consulted

Mr. Jones said the board met occasionally, adding that "few things are submitted for discussion or a vote." He said he often was not consulted about BEW plans until they had been submitted to the RFC.

"These gentlemen do not take any active part in the direction of the Board of Economic Warfare, do they?" Senator Tobey asked.

"They do not know much about it probably," Mr. Jones replied.

"In other words," Senator Tobey pressed, "the BEW is Milo Perkins and he might be said to be the board."

"Yes, sir, in daily operations," Mr. Jones said.

Mr. Jones testified in connection with a pending measure to increase the borrowing and lending authority of the RFC by $5,000,000,000 to an over-all total of $23,000,000,000. Because of a controversy over the method by which the BEW obtains funds for its programs from the RFC, action on the bill has been delayed until the new session of Congress.

Mr. Jones told the committee that the BEW mapped its programs and then came to the RFC with a directive, under which it must make the funds available for carrying out the plans. No other agency was in a position of having its programs dictated by one man, he said.

After the bill had been recalled by the committee for further hearings, Mr. Perkins testified the BEW had never issued a directive to any RFC corporation without first talking with its officials.

"I have tried to get clearance; have tried to get consent in advance," he testified. "Wherever there was disagreement, however, I have not hesitated to go ahead with directives and have no apology to make for it. I have not hesitated to issue a directive even though there was disagreement."

In eight months, Mr. Perkins declared, Mr. Jones objected to only three directives, one involving the planting of cryptostegia in Haiti and another directing an experimental rubber project in Africa.

Mr. Perkins said that as late as April 13 the Rubber Reserve Company "had in South America, on development of rubber, one man."

He testified that there are now "86 men in South American countries working on the development of rubber under our directives, and there are 40 men in transit down there—this is exclusive of clerical help."

War Supplies Situation

Mr. Perkins related that Vice-President Wallace had proposed to Mr. Jones in September, 1942, preclusive purchases in European countries, to prevent war supplies from reaching the Axis. Subsequently, he said, State Department representatives and WPB officials did likewise.

Despite this, he said, on April 13 "not one dollar's worth of goods had been secured by RFC on preclusive purchases of materials in Spain, Portugal or other European neutrals."

He said he was not being critical of Mr. Jones but rather "pointing out a situation, wherein, without centralized responsibility, what was everybody's business was nobody's business."

Purchases of $32,000,000 of strategic materials have now been made in European neutral countries, Mr. Perkins said.

Mr. Jones said that preclusive purchases had been made of materials that might be of great value to the Axis, with payments running as high as 10 or 20 times their normal market value.

These included, he said, tungsten "or other things" produced in Portugal, Spain, Turkey and some countries in South America.

Senator Tobey asked the witness if the RFC thought the price fixed by BEW for some article was too high whether the RFC would pay it anyway.

"We would have to," Mr. Jones replied.

Cotton Consumption Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during November totaled 912,038 bales of lint and 113,728 bales of linters, compared with 912,490 of lint and 116,259 of linters during October this year, and 849,143 of lint and 116,976 of linters during November last year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	103.10	103.10	103.10

New York City Bonds

3 3s 80	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 AbitibiP&P5s53st	48¾	48¾	48¾
6 Ala Power 3½s 72	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90¼	89⅞	89⅞
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70½	70¼	70½
23 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58½	58¼	58¼
3 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	50⅝	50	50⅛
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 39	102	102	102
33 Am & For P5s 2030	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
3 Am Int 5½s 49	75⅝	75	75¼
5 Am T & T 3½s 66	103	102½	103
5 Am T & T 3½s 61	107	107	107
10 Am T & T 3s 56	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
7 Am Tobacco 3s '62	107⅛	107	107⅛
8 Arag C Nitra deb '67	101¼	101	101⅛
7 Arm Del 4s '65	55⅝	55½	55⅝
12 AT&SF 4s '95	103⅛	103	103⅛
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92	92	92
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92¾	92⅜	92⅜
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 A C Line cit 4s '52	84	83¾	84
16 A C Line 4½s '64	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	61½	60⅞	61½
3 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
36 B&O '95 st A	58¾	58¾	58¾
20 B&O '95 st C	28¾	28½	28⅝
34 B&O 2000 st D	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛
7 B&O '96 st F	28½	28⅜	28⅜
32 B&O cv '60 st	28½	28¼	28½
7 B&O 4 '48	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51st	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞
33 Buf R&P 5s '57 st	99	98	
30 Bur C R&No 5s '34	33	32¾	33
26 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	11	11	11
1 Bush Term 5s 55	101½	101¼	101½
4 Bush Tr Bldg 5s 60	59	59	59
6 Can Sou 5s 62	77½	77⅜	77⅜
4 Can Nor 6½s 46	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
5 Can Pac 5s 54	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Can Pac 4s perp	89	89	89
11 Celanese 3½s 62	70½	70½	70½
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	101½	101½	101½
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	32	32	32
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Cen N Y Sou 3¾s 62	23	22¾	22¾
25 Cen Pac 5s 60	109½	109½	109½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	53¾	53⅞	53¾
5 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s 54	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
1 Cen R R N J 5s 87	107	107	107
10 Cen R R N J 5s 87 Reg	116	116	116
5 Cen R R N J 4s 87	15¾	15¾	16
12 Certain-td 5½s 48	15½	15½	15½
46 Chi & Alton 3s 49	95¾	95¼	95¾
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	103	102½	103
11 CB&Q 4½s 77	72	72	72
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	64½	64½	64½
2 CB¾Q 4s Ill 49	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 ChGtWest inc 4½s 2038	93¼	93¼	93½
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	36	36	36
14 Chi I & L 5s 46	64½	64½	64½
5 Chi Rk I 5s 66	30½	30¼	30½
133 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7¼	7¼	7¼
35 CM&StP aj 5s 2000	18¼	18	18¼
31 CM&SP 4½s 89F	4¼	4¼	4¼
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	45	44¾	45
6 CM&SP 4½s 89E	45	45	45
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44	43¾	44
3 CM&StP 3½s 89 B	40½	40½	40½
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40½	40½
26 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	34½	34	34
58 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3	2¾	2¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	33¼	33¼	33¼
10 Chi & NW 5s 87 st	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	33¾	33½	33½
3 Chi & NW 3½s 87	32¼	32	32
45 Chi & P 4½s 52A	32¼	32	32
28 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	19⅞	19¾	19¾
72 CRI & P 4s 88	31¾	31½	31½
5 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	33¾	33¼	33¼
124 CRI & P frg 4s 34	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	18½	18½	18⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
7 Childs Co 5s 43	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	44	43½	44
28 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	28	28	28
37 CCC&StL 4½s '77	109½	109½	109½
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	45⅜	44⅞	45⅛
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	71¼	71¼	71⅜
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
39 Col & So 4½s 80	65	65	65
5 Col & So 4½s 80 ct	22½	22	22
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89	89	89
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	86	86	86
1 Comwlth Edsn 3½s58	108½	108½	108½
15 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104½	104¾
11 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	104¼	104	104
8 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	109	109	109
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	28¼	28¼	28¼
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
51 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	104¾	104½	104½
2 D R G 4½s 36	56¾	56¼	56½
92 D & R G 4s 36	21¼	21	21¼
7 D & R G W 5s 55	20½	20	20½
3 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2½	2½
42 D & R G West 5s 78	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 DetEd 4s 65	17¼	17½	17½
2 Det Ed 3s 70	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 E 1TenV&G cn 5s 56	106	106	106
1 El Paso & SW 6s 65	103	103	103
16 Erie 4½s 2015	63¾	63¾	63¾
18 Erie 4s 95	54	53⅝	54
12 Fla E Cst 5s 74	89½	89	89½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	20⅝	20½	20⅝
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	20	20	20
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98	98	98
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	16	16	16
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106¾	106	106¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	103	102¾	103
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	83¾	83¼	83¾
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	108½	108½	108½
27 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¼	99	99¼
18 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	99	99	99
35 Gulf M & N 5s 50	74¾	74½	74¾
3 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	88½	88¼	88½
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	71	70¾	71
14 Hudson Coal 5s62A	52¼	52¼	52¼
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	40¾	40¼	40¼
10 Hud Bel Tel 2¾s 81	45⅞	45⅝	45¾
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	101	100¾	100¾
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	42	42	42
18 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¼	49¼	49¼
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	44¾	45
53 Ill Cen 4½s 66	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜
32 IC&CCL&NO 5s 63A	41½	40¾	41½
1 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	45½	45½	45½
10 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	61	61	61
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	79½	78⅝	79½
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	47	47	47
29 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	25½	25½	25½
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25½	25½	25½
6 Int Paper 5s 47	38¾	38⅝	38¾
11 Int T&T 4½s 52	103	103	103
37 Int T&T 5s 55	62¾	62½	62½
15 James F&Slea 4s 59	66⅜	65⅞	66⅛
4 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	45	44¼	44½
8 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
2 K C South 5s 50	59¼	59	59¼
1 K C Term 4s 60	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	88	88	88
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	43	43	43
52 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	51¾	51¾	51¾
22 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¼	33	33¼
18 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	30	30
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	27⅞	27½	27⅝
2 Lou & N 5s 2003B	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	102½	102½	102½
5 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	93½	93½	93½
5 Marion St Shov 6s 47	45	45	45
5 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	102	102	102
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	106½	106½	106½
3 M & StL 4s 49	56¾	56¾	56¾
2 MSP&SS Mar 5½s 78	2½	2½	2½
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	67½	67½	67½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
36 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
22 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15¾	15½	15⅝
67 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	39½	39¼	39½
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	17¾	17¼	17½
29 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35¼	35¼	35¼
16 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	32¼	33	32
20 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	4¼	4¼	4¼
88 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	36¾	36¾	36¾
14 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36⅞	36⅝	36¾
16 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	37	37	37
45 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36¾	36¼	36¾
87 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9¼	8⅞	9
1 MoNWPaPubSv 4½s80	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
8 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103½	103	103½
20 Mor & Essex 5s 55	33½	33	33½
12 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	30	29⅞	30
3 Nash Chas&StL 3s 78	36½	36¼	36½
5 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	68¼	68¼	68¼
10 Nat Distill 3½s 49	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
9 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102⅞	102⅜	102¾
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 N Eng RR 6s 45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	74¼	74	74¼
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	73	73	73
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	109¼	109¼	109¼
32 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 N Orl Term 4s 53	83	83	83
5 No Tex&M 5½s 54	79½	79½	79½
25 No Tex&M 5s 56B	56⅝	56½	56½
7 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct	54	54	54
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	51½	51	51½
83 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50½	50½	50½
37 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅛	50¾	51¼
44 NYC cn 4s 98	46½	46	46⅜
89 NYC 3½s 46	50	49¾	49¾
51 NYC cv 3½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	65½	65	65½
7 NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98	73⅜	73⅜	73¾
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	92½	92⅜	92¾
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	47¼	47¼	47¼
37 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 NY Chi & StL 3½s 97	61⅞	60¾	61⅞
9 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	101¼	101	101
15 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	61	60	61
44 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	55	54½	55
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 49	43¼	43	43
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	58	57½	58
13 NYNH&H 4s 47	38	38¼	38¼
16 NYNH&H 4s 55	36	36	36

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	36	36	36
4 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34	33¾	34
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¾	33½	33¾
10 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33¾	33½	33¾
9 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	33⅝	33½	33⅝
25 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
5 NL&O Pow 5s 5/55 A	8¼	8	8¼
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
4 Nor&Sou cv5s2014	102½	102½	102½
5 Norf Sou 4½s 98	35	35	35
1 Nor Am Co 3½s 61	74¼	74¼	74½
77 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104	104	104
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	65¾	65¼	65½
70 Nor Pac 4s 97	50¾	50	50¾
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	72¼	72	72¼
3 Ogden&LCh4s 48	40½	40½	40¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s 67	10¾	10¾	10¾
15 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
1 Oklahouna G&E 4s 46	104¾	106½	106½
2 Oni Pw N Fall 5s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	109½	109½	109¼
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	102	102	102
10 Pac G & E 4½s 68	110½	110½	110½
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Para Pict 4s 56	67	67	67
6 Pen Ohe&Det 4½s 77	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pen P & L 4½s 74	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	99	99	99
1 Penn RR gen 5s 68	106	106	106
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107¼	107½	107¼
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	102	101½	101½
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Pen RR 3¼s 84 E	96	95¾	96
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95½	95⅜	95⅜
8 Pen RR 3½s 52	89¾	89¼	89¼
15 Peoria &e East 4s 60	91¼	91	91¼
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	42½	42½	42½
13 Pere Marq 4½s 80	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	56⅝	56	56⅝
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	63	63	63
5 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	84⅞	84⅞	85
13 Phila Co 4¼s 61	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
2 Phil El 2¾s 71	15¼	14	14
43 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	98	97¾	97¾
176 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	38¾	34¾	34¾
13 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103	103	103
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	104¾	104½	104½
6 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	89¾	89¼	89¾
9 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s88	109¾	109¼	109¼
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
11 Readg 4½s 97 A	77	76½	77¼
10 Readg 4½s 97 B	77	76½	77¼
7 Rem Ar Cem 4s 51	88	87¾	87¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	57	57	57
7 Rio Gr W cli 4s 49	27	27	27
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	22	21¾	21¾
28 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	75	75	75
6 StLPac&NW5s48	43½	43½	43½
5 StLSF 5s 50 B	91¾	91¼	91¾
98 St L S F 4½s 78	20	19⅝	20
20 StLSF4½s 78ct st	19¾	19	19¼
25 St L S F 4s 50 A	18¾	18⅝	18¾
14 St L SW 1st 5s 90	18¾	18½	18¾
25 StP&KC Sh L4½s41	27½	27¼	27¼
10 Shenley Dist 4s 52	17⅛	17	17
36 Seab A L 4s 50	14¼	10⅞	10⅞
40 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	13¾	13	13
4 Sea A L 4s 50 inst	25	24¾	25
65 Sea AL2rfg 4s 59	25	24¾	25
7 Sea AL rfg 4s 59ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	11¼	11¼	11½
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 So 2Pas 4½s 68	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 So Pac 4½s 81	52⅝	51¾	52⅛
18 So Pac rfg 4s 35	52	51¾	52
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	69½	69½	69½
47 So Pac 3¾s 46	53¾	53½	53¾
21 So Pac cli 4s 49	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
6 So Pac SF 7er 4s 50	71¾	71	71
6 South Ry 6½s 56	84¾	84⅝	84⅝
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 South Ry gen 6s 56	91¼	91¼	91¼
49 South Ry gen 4s 56	88	88	88
4 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	68	67⅞	67⅞
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 66	80	79⅞	79⅞
4 Stand Oil NJ 3 3s 61	12¼	12¼	12¾
4 Superior Oil 3½s 56	104	103¾	104
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
32 Third Ave aj 5s 60	65¾	65⅝	65⅝
5 Third Ave 4s 60	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Tri Continent 5s 53	60	60	60
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106	106	106
15 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
26 Un Pac 2½s 80	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Un Pac 3½s 71	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
3 Un Pac 3½s 70	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	96¼	96¼	96¼
9 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	106½	106½	106½
66 Unit Drug 5s 53	99	98¾	99
10 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	94	94	94
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	97½	97½	97½
2 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	98¾	98½	98¾
1 Va-Ark&SW cn 5s 58	80	80	80
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	71¾	71¾	71¾
1 Wabash 5s 80	27½	27½	27½
1 Wabash 4½s 78	26¼	26¼	26¼
5 Wabash 4½s 91	25	25	25
48 Wabash 4s 81	32¾	32¾	32¾
21 Wabash 4s 71	43¼	42¼	43
11 Walwrth 4s 55	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	94	93⅝	93⅝
1 West Pen P 5s 63E	102½	102½	102½
28 West Shore 4s 2361	106	106	106
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42½	41¾	42½
100 21-32 100 21-32	37	36⅝	36⅞
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	37¼	36⅝	37
147 Westn Pac5s 46 asd	85¾	85¼	85¾
7 Westerg Un 5s 51	82¾	85¼	82¾
5 Western Un 5s 60	84¼	84	84¼
5 Western Un 4½s 50	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
31 Wis Cen 4s 49	15¼	14	14
17 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	98	97¾	97¾
12 Young S & T 3½s '60			

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
17 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	14¾	14¾	14¾
17 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜
4 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	75¼	75	75¼
2 Australia 5s 55	81½	81½	81½
3 Australia 4½s '56	77	77	77
5 Belgium 6½s '49	97½	97¼	97½
1 Belgium 6s '55	97	97	97
10 Brazil 8s '41	37	37	37
22 Brazil 6½s '26-57	34½	34¼	34½
20 Brazil 6½s '27-57	34½	34¼	34¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	34½	34¼	34½
6 Buen A 4¾s '77	67½	67½	67½
11 Canada 5s '52	107⅞	101¾	101¾
1 Canada 3s '67	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Chile MtBk6¾s'61asd	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s'57	17½	17½	17½
9 Chile MtBk6½s '57 asd	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	18¾	18¾	18¾
8 Chile MtgBk6s'61 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62 asd	17½	17½	17½
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	19	19	19
9 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	19	19	19
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Colomb 3s 70	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Copenhag 5s 52	40	39¼	39¼
1 Cuba 4½s 77	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Denmark 6s 42	50½	50	50½
5 Denmark 5½s 55	49	48¾	49
3 Denmark 4½s 62	40½	40⅜	40⅜
2 Met Water 5½s 50	80	78

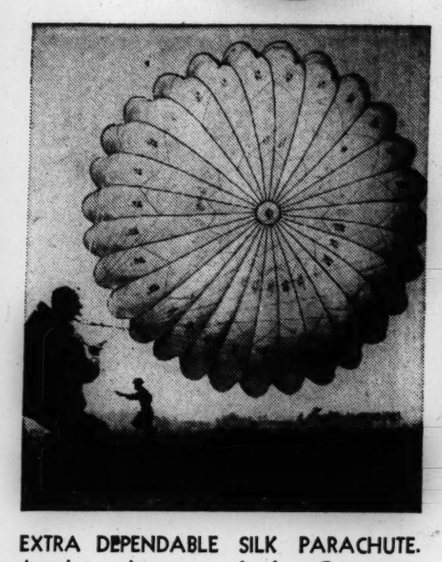
THE GREATEST Christmas LIST IN THE WORLD!

THIS CHRISTMAS your money can do something it never did before.

Yes—this year your Christmas money can save a drowning sailor's life . . . bring a wounded Marine back to health . . . or mean the safe return of a Flying Fortress to its base. Or it may mean sinking a U-boat . . . or blasting a Zero out of the sky.

How? By buying War Bonds and Stamps—by *giving* War Bonds and Stamps—this Christmas.

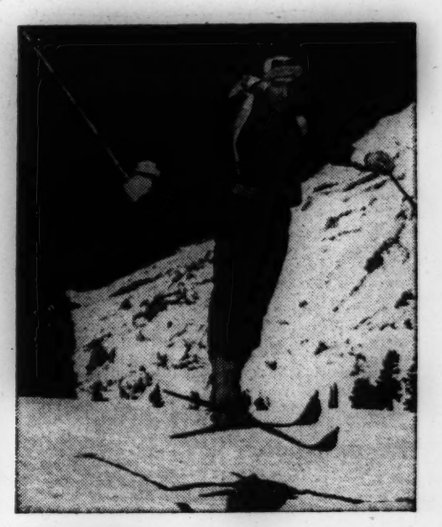
Look over the list below . . . see what War Bonds can buy . . . see what they can do for your country. Then hurry—only a few shopping days to Christmas!



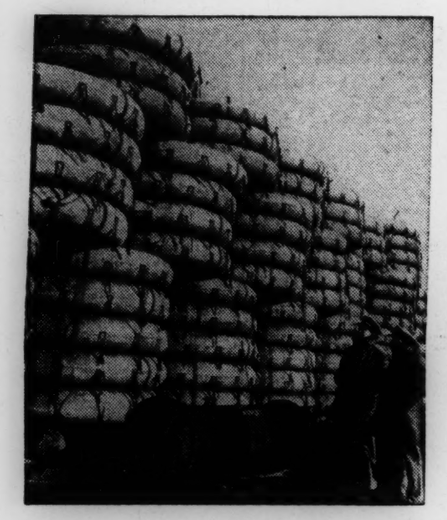
EXTRA DEPENDABLE SILK PARACHUTE. American aviators swear by these Government 'chutes. Handmade, fine attention to detail. Repacked monthly to insure absolute satisfaction. A real bargain at $300 in War Bonds.

THIRTY CALIBRE MACHINE GUN. This little beauty is just itching to wipe out a platoon of Jap infiltration troops in Burma. It will do it, too, if you'll only supply the $600 in War Bonds that will send it on its way.

PARKA. Made of windproof poplin, and lined with best quality cotton and wool. Uncle Sam wants his boys to live comfortably through the rigors of an Alaskan winter. Cheap at twice the price—$22 in War Bonds and Stamps.

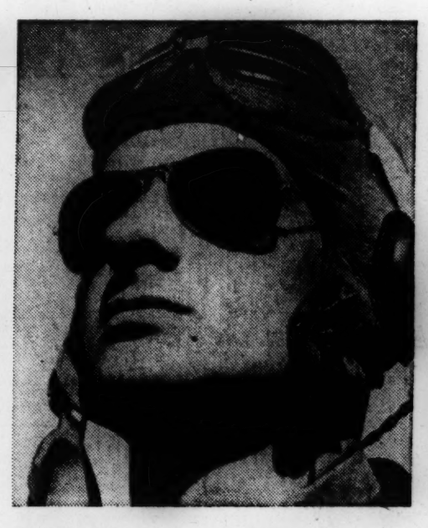


FIRST QUALITY HICKORY SKIS. Now this looks more like the oldtime Christmas gift, doesn't it! Fun in the North woods, and all that sort of thing. Only these particular skis may mean life or death to some young ski-trooper.—$15 in War Stamps.

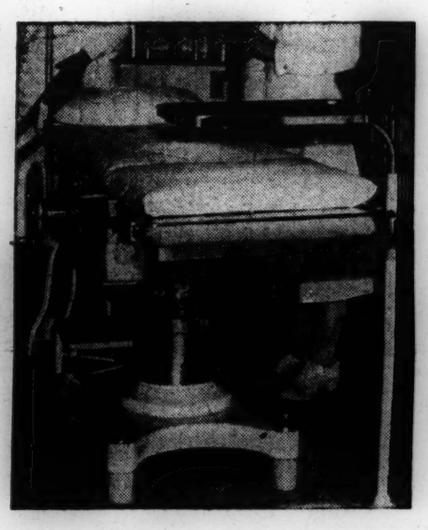


NONCOLLAPSIBLE RUBBER RAFT. A great favorite. No well-appointed troop ship should be without them. Complete with First Aid Kit, compass, water bottle, fish knife, two weeks' rations. Only $185 in War Bonds.

GARAND RIFLE. This is the world's fastest-firing rifle, an American invention. Our boys are crying for more of these Victory-Clinchers. This one will go off on an early convoy if you'll only dig down for $85 in Bonds and Stamps.



SUNGLASSES. Ideal for spotting U-boats from a blimp. Save eyestrain by reducing glare from sun on ocean. May mean difference between seeing and missing an enemy periscope. Only 10 cents and up, in War Stamps.

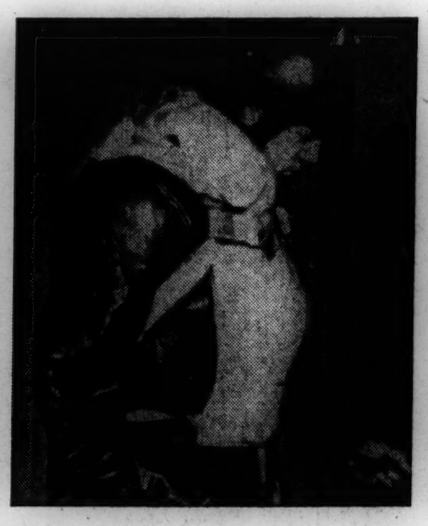


OPERATING TABLE. Yes, at least one of these sails with every convoy. You wouldn't want one to be missing from a field hospital on *your* account, would you? Just $80 in War Bonds buys it!

HIGH QUALITY GALVANIZED STEEL "ASH-CAN." Unequalled for dropping from a destroyer's deck when crossing a U-boat's path. Guaranteed to remove undersea garbage. Only $187.50 in War Bonds.

SURE-FIRE HAND GRENADE. Excellent for strengthening muscles of the right arm. Contains exterminating powder guaranteed rough-on-Nazis. $1.50 in War Stamps.

SELF-SEALING GAS TANK FOR HEAVY BOMBER. Absorbs bullets, so that tank is leak-proof. Buy one and do your part toward bringing that young pilot you know home alive. A real value for only $1,000 in War Bonds.



FORM-FITTING LIFE BELT. Otherwise known as a "Mae West." Every wearer is the best-dressed man on ship when an enemy torpedo lurks nearby. Self-inflating. Comes in yellow only (for rescue purposes). $4.50 in War Stamps.

GAS MASK. Oxygen tank attached. Maybe your friend in the Army will never have to wear this. But let's not hold back on that wishful hope. Especially since it's only $9.25 in War Stamps.

5 Reasons Why

WAR BONDS ARE THE WORLD'S BEST BUY

1. For every $3 you invest in War Bonds, you get back $4 at the end of 10 years.
2. War Bonds *can't* go down in price. After 2 months, you can always get your money back. After 12 months, you can get it back *plus interest!*
3. War Bonds are the World's safest investment. The United States Government guarantees their payment—even if they get lost.
4. War Bonds protect your other investments—insurance, bank deposits, bonds, and stocks—by helping prevent inflation.
5. War Bonds protect everything you own and love by helping assure American victory.

Make this the Christmas you helped save an American's life

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS FOR CHRISTMAS!

. . . the greatest gift of all!

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government

Main Street Gradually Being Vacated of Small Business Men and Office Tenants

Realtors Believe 'Floors' On Rents Is Industry Need

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Because of the hum of downtown traffic, you might not notice that Main Street these days is gradually being vacated of its small-time business men and office building tenants.

The places still open are so jammed with shoppers trying to buy what they can still get that vacant business houses seem almost a part of the general panorama of prosperity. But the small business man is going into the armed services or into defense plants. His help is leaving him and where can he get any more?

On this premise, realty agencies are approaching their congressman to ask: "What is the need for Federal control of rents on commercial properties? We need our tenants, and the only way to keep them is to lower rather than raise the rents."

Lower Rents Need

What the realtors in Massachusetts believe is that the industry needs floors rather than ceilings on rents. And that applies not only in Boston where vacancies in retail stores are increasing daily, but also in such large cities as Detroit which reports every tendency for commercial property rentals as being "downward."

Hundreds of businesses throughout the country are closing their doors every day. Yet down in Congress a movement is afoot to set rent ceilings on commercial properties to halt inflation. While the industry itself cannot be hindered in any way by rent ceilings, the intricate setup of government to effect rent ceilings is costly, so costly that realtors wonder if the benefits to accrue from such procedure is worth while.

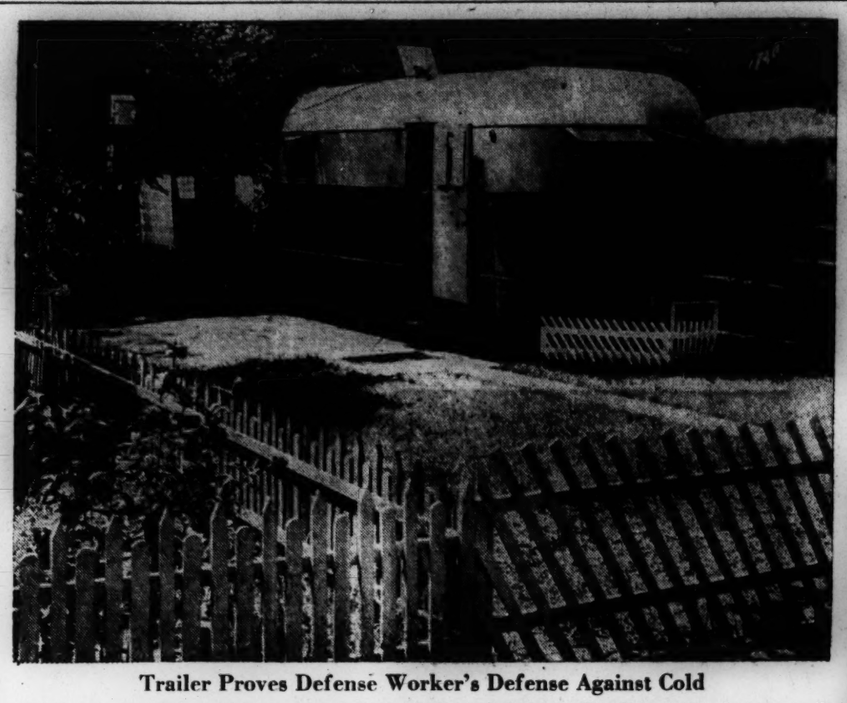
From all parts of the country the reports of vacancies in retail stores and office buildings are growing apace. While rents on industrial properties in Boston have remained generally the same for the last year, 30 out of 249 commercial properties covered in a realty survey renewed their 1942-43 leases at a decrease.

Other reports from St. Louis, for instance, showed 3,000 stores vacant with rents either standing still or decreasing. There were comparatively large vacancies in the smaller industries in which proprietors have had to depend largely upon a few hands who have now been taken into the armed services.

Des Moines Alarmed

Office vacancies in Seattle are reported to average 10 per cent. In Denver, Colo., office vacancies are double what they were in 1937, on of the last of the business depression years. In Columbus, Ohio, the ratio of business men creating vacancies to those taking up vacancies is 10 to 1. Des Moines reports an "alarming" situation so far as vacancies are concerned.

Business property in Bellingham, Wash., is at present 20 per cent idle. Vacancies in office buildings in Minneapolis stand at 23 per cent. Madison, Wis., reports the highest vacancy in business property since 1933, the low ebb of the business depression. And Oshkosh, Wis., says vacancies in its business sections have tripled since 1940.



Trailer Proves Defense Worker's Defense Against Cold

With winter coming on, defense workers living in tents and shacks like those pictured above to the right have moved into cozy, fence-enclosed, insulated motor coaches (top left). The tent housed a war worker's family near Detroit last summer. The shack is similar to hundreds of tumble-down buildings in which workers, making upward of $100 a week, have been living. The trailer home is located at Wichita, Kan., and has all the latest conveniences, plus thorough insulation against Old Man Winter.

War Workers in Comfortable Trailers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—The first cold spell of winter will find thousands of families in crowded war production centers thankful for the foresight of a handful of small businessmen and a few Government officials.

As freezing weather strikes more than 450,000 persons who otherwise would be living in shacks, chicken houses or tents are now comfortable in heated, insulated house trailers, it was revealed today.

Particularly in northern communities, such as Detroit, Manitowoc, Wis., Dayton and Buffalo, the mass porduction of trailers has helped to avert "disastrous" consequences of winter.

Two years ago, when the war production boom was getting under way, manufacturers of trailers saw the possibilities for their product in meeting emergency conditions. They suggested to housing officials in Washington that mobility, low cost, fast production, economy of manpower and materials, and assured utility after the war made trailers ideal stop-gap housing.

The Government placed its orders for thousands of units, and set up trailer parks in communities all over the country. At the same time, hundreds of skilled workers who already owned trailers found that having their homes on wheels was a help in getting places as well as in living when they got there.

As a result, there are now nearly 200,000 units serving as homes for families in communities which have been designated by the Government as "critical" housing centers.

Until Oct. 1, manufacturers sold trailers to essential war workers who could find no other living quarters. Sales were particularly heavy in communities such as San Diego, Detroit, Baltimore and Mobile, where conditions were so critical that deserted tool sheds and tarpaper lean-tos were serving as living quarters for scores of families.

Now, however, all trailers are made on Government order and rented to workers at Government-operated trailer parks. Central toilet and laundry facilities are provided, electricity operates lights and kitchen utensils, and paths are laid to assure dry footing.

In many privately owned parks, occupied by trailers bought before the Government "freeze" order, workers have turned their trailers into complete homes, with garden, fences and attached porches.

Efforts are now being made to rush new units to northern districts where the demand is still pressing. To avert manpower losses the Government is attempting to provide this type of shelter, for every inadequately housed family.

Postwar: New Three-Room $1,500 Home

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP)—A brand new three-room home, completely furnished, and the price—just $1,500.

That's part of Henry J. Kaiser's far-seeing program of planning for the future so that the postwar years will not find Americain economic collapse with millions of unemployed.

Wartime prosperity has brought a higher standard of living to millions of Americans, and these people cannot be allowed to drift back into their old way of life, the master shipbuilder said in an interview.

"We've got millions of new homes to build after the war. What kind of homes? What will they look like? How will they be built?

"We've got to sit down and figure that out, and start doing it now."

Mr. Kaiser said he was working on plans for constructing for Mr. and Mrs. Postwar America a prefabricated steel house of three rooms, insulated with glass wool, fully furnished, and equipped with all sanitary and disposal facilities. The house would be priced at just $1,500.

Such a house, he pointed out, could be erected by eight men in one day, and could readily be taken apart and moved to a new location. He figures to utilize his pet system of prefabrication with which his huge West Coast shipyards turn out merchantmen at a sizzling pace.

Giant sections of the ship, manufactured elsewhere in the yard, are hoisted to the way and welded into place. A few finishing touches, and the ship goes down the ways. Prefabrication means a terrific speed-up in production.

"If people can be told facts like these and if they can start depositing now for things they'll want some day," Mr. Kaiser concluded, "There will be less inflation, more war bonds sold and an incentive to industry to keep its employees, hire more and increase their production instead of running into a world-wide disaster."

Renter Pays Huge Income Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—Regardless of whether or when rents are increased, the man who rents his home will continue to pay a greater penalty for shelter than the home owner, Percy Wilson, vice-president of Marshall Field and Company, declares in the forthcoming issue of The Mortgage Banker, published by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

"In 1943 the head of a family earning $5,000 a year will pay 1,000 per cent more in income tax on the money he requires for rent than he did in 1939," he said. "Should Federal taxes continue up, and there is every reason to believe they will, the resulting benefits to the man who owns or is buying his home should be even greater.

Banyan Trees From India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla—Banyan trees transplanted from India in public parks here, if permitted to expand in growth, will cover an entire acre.

Rationed Chicago Asking For Water Supply Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Rationing of tires and sugar and coffee is only one of Chicago's problems today. Folks here are concerned too about water. Chicago's supply of water from big Lake Michigan right on its doorstep has been rationed for some time, since long before the war. And with the war it now pleads earnestly for a let-up in this restriction.

Specifically, Chicago asks for immediate action to allow it to divert from the lake more than the present allotment of 1,500 cubic feet per second.

It insists this is necessary to prevent a dangerous pollution of a big share of its drinking water, which comes from the lake; to supply power for needed electricity; to increase the river level for wartime transportation, to clean up the Chicago River and Drainage Canal; and to release for war purposes chlorine now used to treat the drinking water.

To look out over Lake Michigan, or any other of the Great Lakes, one would think that here is enough water for everyone, and plenty left over. Put them all together, Michigan, Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and surely, it would seem, a good share of the water of the world is right here waiting to be used.

Court Rules Flow

But the United States Supreme Court thought differently when it ruled that on Jan. 7, 1939, the flow of water out of Lake Michigan through the Chicago and Calumet Rivers would have to be cut from 8,500 cubic feet per second to 1,500. It acted on complaint of neighboring States which had, over a period of several years, joined to fight Chicago's diversion as the alleged cause of a harmful drop in the lake level.

The reduction was made with the understanding that Chicago would soon be able to take care of its sewage, previously dumped into the Chicago River and carried, by a current produced by diversion of lake water, down into the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, by building sewage disposal plants.

But those sewage disposal plants have not been completed, and inability to get materials means that they won't be completed for some time. And, meanwhile, it is claimed, the water taken in for drinking purposes at the southern end of the lake has become polluted beyond the "safe" point. Only use of large quantities of chlorine keeps it safe.

The City Club of Chicago, one of a number of agencies which have interested themselves in the problem, points out that unless more water is allowed from the lake to increase the rate of flow through the Calumet River away from the lake so as to carry off this pollution, the city will face a real water supply crisis.

Then there's the matter of power production. The Chicago Sanitary District has generators at Lockport, on the Illinois River southwest of the city, which could produce 158,000,000 kilowatt hours of energy a year. At the present rate of flow of the river they can produce but 71,000,000 a year. Two generators installed in 1935 at a cost of $800,000 are idle almost 40 per cent of the time. Five other units, four of which could be operated efficiently with an adequate supply of water, are used even less. This loss, it is held, could be avoided if more water could be drawn from the lake.

Pollution Elimination

It is estimated that elimination of pollution would require about 2,000 more c. f. s., and full operation of the power facilities another 5,000 c. f. s., bringing the flow back to the amount being diverted before application of the last Supreme Court order. Previous to this, however, the flow had been gradually cut down from 10,000 c. f. s., and at times in the past it had been even greater than that.

The argument about whether Chicago's diversion of water has any appreciable effect on the lake level was supposedly settled by the Supreme Court decree favoring the complainants which insisted that it had. But study of the facts brought out in this case, according to local experts, fails to show any conclusive evidence to this effect.

The height of Lake Michigan and Lake Huron has fluctuated from 583.4 feet above sea level in 1876 to 577.4 feet in 1926, a range of six feet. In recent years, though, the fluctuation has been much less, and in 1929 when the level went up to 582.3 feet much property in Chicago and adjacent areas along the shore was destroyed.

No exact figures have been produced to show precisely how much of the fluctuation was due to the Chicago diversion. One expert quoted by the City Club in a recent report, estimates now that an additional 7,000 feet c. f. s diversion at Chicago might possibly lower the lake level by six inches within the next five years, barring any other independent influence. Less than half of this, he says, would be apparent the first year. Diversion of enough to eliminate the pollution problem alone would mean a total lowering of the level less than an inch.

16-Inch Rise

This compares, it is pointed out, with a rise in the lake level of some 16 inches during the first six months of this year.

Other factors have in the past influenced the lake levels as much if not more than the Chicago diversion, it is insisted. Control works at the locks at Saulte Ste. Marie, used to hold Lake Superior at a constant level, have in recent years, because of a rise in the Lake Superior level, let through into the lower lakes enough additional flow to help raise the level here.

In other words, it is argued here, the rise in the lake level to 580.6 feet this year, the highest point since 1930, was not necessarily due to the reduction of flow at Chicago.

Since 1939, when Chicago had to build an expensive new locks at the mouth of the Chicago River to control the flow of water and prevent the polluted river from backing up into the lake at periods of high water, the city has not given up hopes of increasing the flow. Almost immediately, before the drinking water pollution problem appeared, the level of the river went down and caused trouble to navigation. The river itself and its connecting Drainage Canal have become polluted to an offensive degree.

An application to the Supreme Court to modify its decree was unsuccessful. A later plea to the President failed because it was explained that the matter was legally in the hands of the high court. It is now claimed that the President, could, however, under his war powers, provide the necessary relief.

Meanwhile, a bill introduced by Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, before the House, provides for authorization of additional diversion. It is immediate passage of this bill which the City Club vigorously advocates.

Sheets of Douglas Fir Wood Sent East for Aircraft 'Skin'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Paper-like sheets of Douglas fir wood, one forty-eighth of an inch thin, are now being shipped East to be fabricated into "skin" for plywood gliders and planes. These shipments, as yet, are neither large nor many, but they are seen as highly significant.

The standard plywood for which Oregon and Washington have become the world center and which is being used so extensively in the war effort of the United Nations is the familiar flat panel made up of several veneers bonded with resin glue and of steel-like strength. Many a person has tried futilely to visualize this sturdy material as a substitute for aluminum in the covering of planes.

The plywood used for "skin" involves an entirely different process. This plywood region, while it has had an extensive part in supplying manufacturers of both metal and wood planes with such parts as bomb doors, wing tips, structural members, floors, and gusset plates, has not, until recently, had part also in supplying plane and glider coverings. That is why this paper-thin fir ply is seen as so important.

The regulation plywood is produced by peeling the great fir logs with a rotary lathe much like unwinding a huge roll of paper. By the new process the veneers are sliced vertically with the grain of the wood. In the regular plywood of the region the liquid glue is smeared on the plies; in the new process the glue is used in sheets like paper. The regulation plywood may be curved or molded after it is fabricated; in the new process it is glued and molded in one precess.

A Specialty Job

This plywood that takes the place of aluminum for covering the fuselage and wings of planes is a specialty job which is done in the plywood plants of the East, using mostly hardwoods. Mahogany, birch, spruce and walnut are the favorite woods, sliced into thin veneers for this purpose.

It was not until after President Roosevelt set the goal of the United States production of planes per year at 125,000 that the industry began looking about for new materials. Metals, it was seen, could not supply such an enormous order, not even with the increased production of aluminum.

Not even the favored woods would fill the bill. The supply of mahogany from South America is limited by restrictions on cargo vessels, and the supplies of spruce and other woods are limited for large-scale production. Other woods have had to be considered, among them Douglas fir which has the advantage of being both an abundant and permanent supply. One method is to save mahogany for surface veneers and use other woods for inner sheets.

The Douglas fir industry of this region is far too busy just now to stop and tinker with this new process. With labor shortages, labor freezing and stretching of the work week, it is difficult enough to fill the mass production orders for military construction purposes. But the industry is intensely interested in the newcomer as a challenge to meet. Already four mills in Oregon and Washington and two in British Columbia are equipped with slicers and are shipping these new, vertical, paper-thin veneers to eastern plants.

Started in World War I

This region was deeply interestd in plywood aircraft during World War I because of the production of spruce for this purpose on the Olympic Peninsula. A railroad was built into the forest wilds and there was considerable activity, but not much came of it. As a result there has never been much faith in "wooden airplanes" here until the successes of recent years.

In Western Flying for July, Stratford Enright explains that the fault with these early airplanes was in the glues that were used. The development of synthetic resin glues in the two decades since accounts largely for the improvement in plywood fabrication which, under heat and pressure, become impregnated with the wood and forms what is fairly a new, steel-like material, water and weather resistant.

"The boom of plywood aircraft construction is now on," Mr. Enright writes. "This boom is seen in both the all-wood plane and in use of wood in metal planes wherever it can save aluminum." The article speaks of "the phenomenal speed with which the all-metal aircraft industry has suddenly started producing all-wood aircraft."

Cargo ships, twin-engined bomber trainers, and gliders are all being constructed of plywood, using both the flat, regulation plywood, and the new process molded "skin" type.

First Direct Tax Looms in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda (CP)—Direct taxation may be imposed in Bermuda for the first time in the islands history, if an income-tax bill passed in the Assembly by a 15-13 vote, is approved by the Upper House.

At present, Bermuda relies for revenue on customs duties and other hidden departmental and miscellaneous receipts.

Proceeds of the new tax, estimated to yield £150,000 will be earmarked for a reserve fund to stimulate tourist trade and promote a permanent public works program after the war.

It is expected to withdraw excess spending power and curb the mounting cost of living.

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Corregidor Was Bombed After U. S. Flew White Flag

Continued from Page 1

Bay watching as the Japanese poured shells and bombs on men who desired to surrender.

Then, after the shooting ceased, Commander Morrill steered his 36-foot open launch for Australia. He evaded every Japanese patrol. He took shelter at night amidst friendly Filipinos in little coves. He found food and fuel to supplement what they had been able to cache for the trip. A month later he brought his crew safely into Port Darwin, Australia, after a zigzag journey of more than 2,000 miles, every man stronger, heavier, healthier than the day he left Manila Bay.

Until he arrived in Australia the only knowledge we had of the last days of Corregidor was the Japanese announcement that the island forts surrendered on May 8. Now for the first time we learn that the forts hoisted the surrender flags and ceased resistance just after 11 a. m. on May 6.

What happened when the Japanese infantry swamped the garrisons, Commander Morrill did not see. Later he did see ships apparently carrying American prisoners move from the forts across toward Fortune Island.

Last Days of Corregidor

Here is his own account of the last days of Corregidor:

About 8:30 p. m. on May 5, the enemy opened up their full barrage with all guns, estimated to be between 150-300 artillery pieces, possibly more. As seen from the U. S. S. Quail in South Harbor, this barrage completely covered the island of Corregidor proper and the entire island appeared as one vast sheet of flame.

Landslides were caused on the slopes of the hills, and it is believed the beach defense forces were obliterated. Dust clouds arose which reached the proportion of heavy fog and island defense searchlights were rendered useless, appearing only as yellow spots in the dust fog. Two small patrol boats, the U. S. S. Perry and the U. S. S. Mary Ann, were stationed in Manila Bay offshore but reported by radio that they were unable to estimate the situation due to low visibility and confusion of fire.

The U. S. S. Quail was standing by on voice radio orders but no orders were received as it is probable that, at the time, the place of the enemy landing was not known at Army headquarters. It is known, however, that the landing was on the north side of the island as no enemy forces came through South Harbor where the U. S. S. Quail was stationed.

About 11:30 p. m. of May 5th, the enemy fired a green rocket and the artillery fire ceased, followed by comparative quiet broken by only sporadic machine-gun fire in the vicinity of "Melinta Hill," on Corregidor beneath which were located the Army and Navy tunnels which contained the respective headquarters. This machine-gun fire increased somewhat and about 2 a. m. on May 6th, the enemy fired a white rocket and their artillery concentrated heavy fire on "Melinta Hill" for about one-half hour, at the end of which they fired two green rockets and that artillery fire ceased, and there remained only light machine gun and rifle fire at scattered places throughout the island area.

Fort Near Collapse

About 4:30 p. m., May 6th, a message was received from the commandant to move the personnel aboard the U. S. S. Quail (one-third of the crew) ashore. These men and four officers accordingly proceeded to Fort Hughes (Caballo Island) and manned the final defense line of that fort and also were put to work repairing shelter barricades.

On arrival at Fort Hughes, it was apparent that the fort was in the final stages before collapse. Mortar pit walls, tunnel, and other shelter barricades were crumbling and the enemy artillery shells were landing in the mortar pits and killing men even in the shelter spots. Casualties were heavy and their sick bay was overflowing and, even in their sick bay, shell fragments entered and injured the doctors and attendants. Only one gun at Fort Hughes remained in action, and this gun, a mortar, was being used to fire on the ridge at Monkey Point (Corregidor) until 9 a. m. when orders from Corregidor were received for it to cease fire.

At daylight on May 6, heavy and dive bombers also attacked Fort Hughes but could not add much to the heavy artillery fire. About 10:30 on May 6th, orders were received by landwire from headquarters (Corregidor) to destroy the contents of all safes. About 11:00 a. m., May 6th, orders were received from the commandant to scuttle all ships. Immediately after receipt of this message all further communication with that officer was lost. At this time it also was reported to the colonel commanding Fort Hughes that white flags had been hoisted on Melinta Hill (Corregidor), followed shortly thereafter by white flags on Fort Frank (Carabou) and Fort Drum (Fraile). Fort Hughes did not, however, follow suit immediately.

About 11:15 a. m., May 6th, the scuttling party, consisting of the commanding officer, gunnery officer, and four enlisted men of the engineering force, left Fort Hughes to embark in their boat at the Fort Hughes dock. The ship's boat had, however, been sunk in the meantime by a shell so the party was forced to swim out to another boat anchored about 200 yards off shore. Reaching the boat safely, they proceeded to the U. S. S. Quail under dive bomber strafing and machine-gun fire from the Corregidor shore. Fortunately, they were not hit and succeeded in scuttling the ship. On their return, they noted that Fort Hughes also had hoisted the white flag and that enemy troops surrounded Melinta Hill on Corregidor. They accordingly took refuge on a small deserted tug boat near the Caballo shore and remained there in hiding for the rest of the daylight hours.

Artillery Fire Continues

Throughout the afternoon of May 6th, the enemy continued his artillery fire, heavy bombing, and dive-bombing attacks on the forts, and time and again the white flags were shot or bombed down and were replaced. The enemy appeared to have withdrawn his ground troops to the Monkey Point (Corregidor) area, which allowed his artillery to continue to pound the spots where our own remaining troops were taking refuge. By this time our soldiers and sailors at Fort Hughes (and it is presumed elsewhere) had spiked their heavy guns and had ordered to throw their small arms over the cliff into the water, and hence were without means of resisting.

While in refuge on the tug, we made our plans for departure and obtained firearm, ammunition, food, clothing, charts, etc., from this tug (the U. S. S. Ranger). Diesel oil in drums was obtained from several other ships in the vicinity to a total of 450 gallons. Our plan at that time wa sto proceed to Mindanao to contact our U. S. Army forces at that place.

At 10:30, while we were leaving Caballo Island (Fort Hughes) the enemy laid down a full barrage on it similar to the one laid down on Corregidor the previous night. At 11:30, they fired a green rocket and the barrage ceased. It is believed that enemy troops landed on Caballo at that time and completed investment of that place. It is known that many casualties resulted from enemy fire during the day while the white flags were flying.

During May 7, the boat was put into a cove where it was camouflaged and its crew hid themselves. While waiting that day we saw a column of 16 enemy patrol boats which proceeded north in the morning and returned in the afternoon, heavily laden with personnel, apparently standing up and closely packed together. It is probable these were prisoners from Corregidor bound for Fortune Island. Estimated at 150 men per ship, the total would be about 2,400 men.

Host of Refugees From Naziism Help British War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Thousands of refugees from Naziism are now actively engaged in Britain's war effort, having set up 300 factories and 100 new industries in the British Isles since the beginning of Hitler's regime.

From a total of 40,000 Polish, French, Austrian, Norwegian, Dutch, Czech and Belgian—even German and Italian — refugees, registered for work in the United Kingdom, 90 per cent are working in tasks directly assisting the war effort.

They make glycerine for explosives, textile and leather Service equipment, optical glass for binoculars and periscopes, diamond cutting tools, electrical equipment, metal alloys, and plywood.

Many were obliged to leave most of their equipment and capital behind, escaping with little more than their ideas and commercial and scientific designs. The British Government has assisted such cases with capital, equipment and premises.

University Teaches Art For Nonprofessionals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The University of Miami is placing emphasis on art instruction for students who do not intend to become professional artists, but who study drawing, painting, etching, or sculpture as part of a general education.

Exhibits of these students' work will be shown throughout the winter season in the foyer of the University of Miami Playmakers Theater.

Subject to Call

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (AP)—Married men between the ages of 19 and 25 have been made subject to call for compulsory military service, it was announced officially today by the Labor Department.

At the same time the Department, which now administers the call-up machinery through National Selective Service, moved to induct all single men in the age classes previously subject to call who have not received call-up notices or who, having received them, have failed to report.

These men now are notified by proclamation to report by filling out special forms which will be available shortly in all post offices. The men affected by this proclamation are single men and childless widowers between the ages of 19 and 40.

Notices have not yet started going out to married men in the 19 to 25 age classes but it is expected they will start moving in January.

As all men married since July 15, 1940, have been hitherto classed as single men for purposes of the call-up, it is not believed a large number of married men will be affected by the new decision.

Food Prices Rise Despite U. S. Ceilings

Continued from Page 1

sumer prosecutions against ceiling violators, chiefly on nylon hose, have been reported to OPA.

Speaking from the point of view of the storekeeper, witnesses told the House Small Business Committee today that OPA rules, regulations, amendments, and supplements are placing an impossible burden upon wholesale grocers.

"We in the food industry don't know which way we're going," Mayor Alfred Dorman of Statesboro, Ga., a wholesale grocer, told the committee.

W. A. Page, Jr., Richmond, Va., wholesaler, testified that each wholesale grocer "must keep up with 54 rulings, 153 amendments and 82 supplements, and from day to day, OPA amends the supplements," he said. "It's an impossible task."

Marine Outrides Transport Crash

FAIRFIELD, Utah, Dec. 16 (AP)—A doughty young leatherneck, Lieut. A. F. Gardner of Alexander, N. Y., tightened his safety belt and rode out a Western Airlines transport crash that killed 17 and left a second survivor battling for his life today.

A. J. Mallett of Springfield, Ark., the only other person aboard to escape when the big ship toppled into a stretch of sagebrush desert about 55 miles south of Salt Lake City yesterday, was much more seriously hurt than the Marine.

Two of the victims were W. O. Hart, co-publisher of the Orange, Calif., Daily News since 1908, who attended a loan company directors meeting in Salt Lake City, and Donald E. Cummings, of Denver, head of the Industrial Hygiene Department of the University of Colorado.

The women passengers were Mrs. Leona Rosell, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Carolyn Weersing, Glendale, Calif., and Mrs. George Skylstead, Las Vegas, Nev.

The others were Lieut. Thomas A. Baldwin of the U. S. Navy, Kellogg, Iowa; Second Lieut. Hugh E. McCrae of the U. S. Army Air Corps, believed to be from La Grange, Ill.; Pilot Edward J. Loeffler, Glendale, Calif.; Co-pilot J. Clifton Lee, Burbank, Calif.; Douglas Soule, St. Petersburg, Fla., Co-pilot-trainee; Knight Bennett, Glendale; Fred Lewis, Los Angeles; Guy Talbot, Jr., Great Falls, Mont., Airlines Traffic Manager; J. R. Bratt, Salt Lake City; R. H. Hultman, Omaha, and Richard W. James, Salt Lake City.

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1000 Bloomfield Street

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN (Continued)

Say It With Flowers
Lovely Poinsettia and Holly.
We have many things for your home at this happy holiday season.
Drop in today or phone us.
Delivery service throughout Hudson County
Dial — HOboken 3-0510
GRULICH & SONS
616 Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-0014 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-3111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Phone Bergen 3-8065

The Gottlieb Shop
Headquarters for Gentlemen's Christmas Gifts
Featuring All Quality Brands
96 Monticello Ave., Jersey City
Tel. Del. 3-8754 Near Trust Co. of N. J.
Leo Gottlieb, Prop.

For "Printing"
Of Every Description
G. A. BANDOMER & SONS
112 Linden Avenue, Jersey City

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: South Orange 2-3274. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Christmas is here with its message of "Peace on Earth, good will to men."
The season's greetings to all our patrons
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

SIRLYN-COLE, Inc.
You will receive a hearty welcome in a store full of exciting gifts.
Haberdasher
163 Maplewood Avenue
SO. 2-4062

H. V. FRAENTZEL
A Good Store in a Good Town
Christmas Greetings to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
180 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-6030

STRUBBE'S
Fancy Molded Ice Cream for Christmas
Home Made Candy Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-2463
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3920

Mayfair Gift & Sweet Shop
Distinctive Gifts
Beautiful and Unusual Christmas Cards
Christmas Wrappings
183 Maplewood Avenue SO 2-1674

MILLBURN

HEATERS
ELECTRIC
RADIO SALES CORP.
"See the Marks Brothers"
327 Millburn Ave. Millburn 6-0015

FLOWERS AND DECORATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS
HARTH, the Florist, Inc.

THE CROCKERS
SPECIAL HOLIDAY DINNERS
Christmas Day—12-5 P. M.
New Year's Day—12-8 P. M.
5 Old Short Hills Rd. Mill. 6-0028

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1200 16 a. m.-13 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gift Suggestions for Men
RELIABLE Outfitters
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR

Claridge Book & Gift Shop
CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
GIFTS, BOOKS and STATIONERY
Rental Library
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
21 CHURCH STREET
Open every evening till 9 p. m. Montclair 3-0743

S. Bahto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS • FURRIERS
Same day cleaning service if desired.
623 Valley Road Phone:
Upper Montclair MO. 3-1583

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

GIFTS FOR ALL
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

IDEAS FOR GIFTS
Slips, Gowns, Bed Jackets, Hosiery, Fancy Printed Table Cloths, Towel Sets, Curtains, Draperies and Many Christmas Items.
Montclair Textile Store
543 Bloomfield Avenue

Bynderian Bros.
RUGS—CARPETS
RUG CLEANING SERVICE
555 Bloomfield Ave. Tel. Mo. 2-5860

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

Montclair 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

THE EMILY McDEVITT BOOK SHOP
Gifts Cards
Etchings
Upper Montclair Center Mo. 2-6138

Gifts for Christmas
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave. Phones:
Montclair, N. J. Mo. 2-3210, 3211

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
Books—Stationery
Leather Goods—Frames
Cameras—Games
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Ave. MO. 2-1688

Lazarus Printing Co.
Printers • Stationers
54 Clinton Street Newark, N. J.
Telephone Mitchell 2-2838
COMPLETE LINE OF OFFICE AND FILING SUPPLIES—FINE PRINTING
Represented by
CHARLES E. FLACCUS

FROCKS COATS
GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
JUNIOR-MISS HALF SIZES
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
Open Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 9
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

Christmas Flowers
MASSMANN
416 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-3000

Smith's FLOWERS
Cor. South Park and Church Streets
Martha H. Smith Montclair 2-1000
President Night Phone—Mo. 2-8335-W

"THE SHOP THAT'S DIFFERENT"
Nann's Flowers
For Christmas
Phone Montclair 2-2302 605 Bloomfield Ave.
Night phone: Verona 8-4845
Greenhouses, Verona, N. J.

TOYLAND
Christmas Gifts for all the family
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
Open every evening until 9 from Dec. 12th thru Dec. 23rd
BLOOMFIELD AVE. AT VALLEY ROAD

THE FINEST Bread, Rolls, Cake and Confections
FRANK MARKER, Inc.
594 Valley Road Montclair 2-4144
Upper Montclair

Home Made Chocolates and Ice Cream
MADE FRESH DAILY
Wittrock's
22 Church Street Montclair

Bicycles, Toys, Sporting Goods Repairing
FRED VON RHEIN
211 Bellevue Avenue Phone:
Upper Montclair Mo. 2-3998

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair
Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

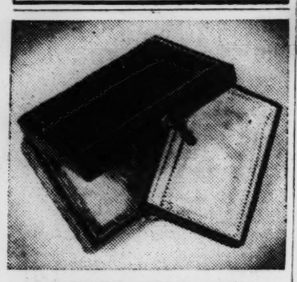
NEWARK

GRIFFITHS

Suggest the finest Christmas Gift...a Grand Piano!

STEINWAY • KIMBALL
CHICKERING • MUSETTE
WINTER • WURLITZER
CONOVER • CABLE
MAGNAVOX
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Music Center of New Jersey
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET • PLAINFIELD, N. J.



LEATHER JEWEL BOX

Moire silk-lined throughout, with velvet-lined removable tray and cushion. Metal lock and key. 7½ inches long, 5½ inches wide, 3 inches deep. Gold decorated genuine leather in a choice of these colors: ivory, wine, blue, green, red, or rose, $2.98

THE WISS STORE
Founded 1818
665 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

NUTLEY

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Christmas Gifts
For Your Men Folks NOW
at
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Cor. Day Street

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Flowers for Christmas
Plants
OLSEN'S FLOWERS
91 and 95 Main Street OR. 3-0700

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.
Send It to the Laundry

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE (Continued)

Holiday Specials
Toys
GOLD FURNITURE CO.
Use Our Budget Plan
234 Main Street Orange, N. J.

Buy Your Holiday Gifts and Toys—now—at the
Lindsley's Hardware Stores
INC.
319 Main Street Tel. OR. 3-8200

NEW DRESSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Coats and Suits
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main Street, Cor. Canfield Street

Our Stocks Are Complete
THE ROSE SHOP, Inc.
Infants', Children's and Women's Wear
229 Main Street Orange, N. J.

When You Think of
Christmas Think of
STELLING'S
Confectioners
304 MAIN ST., near DAY ST.

SOUTH ORANGE

ELITE ART & GIFT SHOP
60 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-2281
CHRISTMAS GIFTS and CARDS
Miss Albert, Mgr.

Larette Beauty Shop
Supreme Wave $6.50
Machineless Wave $8.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

IRENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Send Christmas Greetings of
PLANTS and FLOWERS
126 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-4480

PRACTICAL GIFTS
CHARLES I. BECK & SON
10 South Orange Avenue SO. 2-2600
Kwality Hardware

J. A. DOHM
Watchmaker and Jeweller
Expert Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
67 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-0231
Established 1901

STEHLE & KIRK
Season's Greetings
Esso Dealers
Irvington and Waverly Pl.
SO. 2-9898

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East Fourth Street, Plainfield, N. J.

Gray's Florist
Flowers for Every Occasion
Bonded member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Service
Route 29 and Mt. Ave.
N. Plainfield, N. J.
Plfd. 6-1468

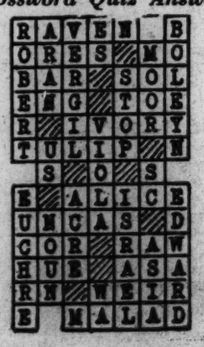
Professional Beauty Shop
Every Branch of
BEAUTY CULTURE
615 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
TELEPHONE PL. 6-6116

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for your Comfort

VOGEL and TANZER
Choice Meats — Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables—Fresh Daily
PROMPT DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
TEL. PL. 6-9373

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Moves to Town
415 Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-1583
Gates' HIGHWAY FURNITURE SHOP INC.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

For Useful
Christmas Gifts Visit
The Ridgefield Park Hardware Co.
72 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3009

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning Dyeing
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

RECORDS
"This Christmas—It's Music"
Complete Lines of
CLASSICAL—KIDDIE
POPULAR—CHRISTMAS
AGEL RADIO
37 SO. BROAD ST. RD. 6-3566

ANDREW SNYDER
Florist
Christmas Wreaths
Potted Plants
Cut Flowers
385 S. Maple Ave. Tel. RI. 6-1673

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

"No Rationing of Good"
Service, Co-operation, Friendly Interest. We have made careful selections of our Fall and Winter merchandise. Men's, Women's, Children's Wear.
THE QUALITY SHOP
3 SHERIDAN AVENUE
J. F. STRAKOSCH
HO-HO-KUS, N. J.

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
In Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3348
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

Marcus
63 East Ridgewood Avenue
A Practical Gift
Daniel Green Leisure Footwear

A Happy Christmas and a
Brighter New Year
to Our Many Friends
Among You
PERRY LEE STORES
Ridgewood, N. J.

ROBERTS CO.
Barbizon Slips
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets
Sportswear, Underwear

WESTERMAN'S
JUVENILE FASHION CENTER
Christmas Gifts for Tots to Teens
Stork Leased Free for Your Shower
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone Ri. 6-3733

The Greenery
Flower Shop
Give Flowers, They Express So Much
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

RUTHERFORD

PARK HARDWARE CO.
All sizes in Roasters, Pie Plates, Carving Sets
130 Park Avenue RU. 2-6130

Borschneck & Nott, Inc.
Florist
Let Flowers Convey Your Christmas Greetings
96 Park Avenue RU. 2-7227

GERTRUDE SCHAMPAN
Gifts and Cards
for Christmas
126 Park Avenue Ru. 2-2046

SUMMIT

Christmas Gifts
for the Whole Family
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
The Store with 2 Doors and 2 Floors
486 SPRINGFIELD AVE. 20 MAPLE ST.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT (Continued)

Siegel's Stationery Shop
GREETING CARDS
Leather Goods
GAMES AND TOYS
394 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-2191

ZUSI'S SWEET SHOPPE
Abbotts Jane Logan
De Luxe Ice Cream
Christmas Candies
Sum. 6-4154 330 Springfield Avenue

For Your
CHRISTMAS TABLE
Fresh-Dressed Local Turkeys
All Sorts of Other Birds in Season
Central Market
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4 366 Springfield Ave.

ROOT'S
Department Store
410 Springfield Ave.
Tel. Sum. 6-4320
Men's and Boys' Store
402 Springfield Ave.
Tel. Sum. 6-4503
"Shop Here and Save"

TEANECK

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SERVICE MEN
P. Napoli & Sons, Inc.
JEWELERS
SERVICE MEN'S WATCHES
STERLING
IDENTIFICATION BRACELETS
454 Cedar Lane Teaneck
207 Main Street Ft. Lee
330 Anderson Ave. Grantwood

Give Practical Christmas Gifts of Household Furnishings
Wm. Ludewig
319 Queen Anne Rd. Tea. 6-4991

CHOICEST FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Strictly Fresh Eggs
Petersen Finer Foods
450 Cedar Lane Tel. 6-1334-5
"We Deliver Christmas Baskets Anywhere in the United States."

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Rd. Tel. Tea. 7-4964

Christmas Wreaths—Trees
H. Encke
Florist
252 E. Ft. Lee Road Tea. 6-1276

UNION CITY

Your Photograph
The Gift That Only You Can Give
LASTING MEMORIES
The MATERNE STUDIO
140 48th Street, Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3042

Dial—UNion 7-8120
HERMAN KRUG
Paints — Hardware
4217 Park Avenue, Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-5562

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade.
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1314, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

Do Your Christmas Shopping Now
Hosiery, Lingerie, Bags and Gloves
Gift Wrapped Free
MILADY'S SHOP
167 East Broad Street

COSTA'S ICE CREAM
WHITMAN'S CANDIES
KEMP'S SALTED NUTS
DARBY'S DRUG STORE
South Ave. at Summit Tel. WE. 1198

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

To Wish our Friends and Patrons a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
FRIEDEL—*Hairdresser*
403A South Avenue Tel. WE. 2-2192

Paul Allemann
JEWELER WATCHMAKER
Telephone Westfield 2-0736
104 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

TAYLOR'S
Headquarters for Toys, Christmas Lights, Gifts, Ice Skates, Lamps, Luggage, Furniture, Pyrexware, etc.
Open Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Westfield's Oldest and Largest Hardware and Housewares Store
135 ELM STREET WE. 2-1500, 2-1501
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 448 North Ave.
Berso Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

Season's Greetings
To All Our Patrons and Friends
Full Line of Holiday Cakes and Cookies
BONAT BAKE SHOP
Trenkle Bros., Props.
220 E. Broad Street Tel. WE. 2-2250

WEST NEW YORK

Ford SAVE YOUR CAR
Service and Genuine Parts also AMOCO Gas and Oils
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Blvd. at 52nd St. Dial UNion 7-8045

Elsie
BEAUTY SHOPPE, Inc.
443 60th St., West New York, N. J.
PHONE UNION 3-8015

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

POINSETTIA—HOLLY
Lovely flowers and many other things you may need for your home at this happy holiday season. Why not drop in today or phone us?
UNion 7-2288
SCHNYDER'S FLOWER SHOP
6709 Bergenline Ave., corner of 67th St.
West New York, N. J.

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrifts Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

SLATER'S
"The Home of Good Shoes"
618 Edgmont Ave., Chester
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
MEN'S FLORSHEIM and FREEMAN
BUSTER BROWN Children's Shoes

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Erie, Pa.

The Treasure House
of Gifts
for Christmas

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Lentheric, Coty, Yardley, Elizabeth Arden and other famous Toiletries for Gifts.

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Valgora Overcoats
The ideal winter overcoat! Soft, cozy Valgora cloth — warmth-without-excessive weight. Rich, beautiful shades. Hand-crafted by Kuppenheimer at just $50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

HARRISBURG

Christmas Greetings
Stanley R. Lingle
Florist
933 North Third Phone 23136

THE ART & GIFT SHOP
Gifts and Gift Wrappings for Christmas
105 North Second Street

M. Lee Goldsmith
8 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"Always Reliable"

Dowdich's
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

J. H. TROUP'S
The Music Center of Harrisburg
15 South Market Square

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

"Gifts of Charm for Her"
Hostess Gowns Evening Sweaters
Young Evening Gowns $16.95
Gladys Paine Cortright

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

PENNY'S, *Florist*
5 East Wharton Ave. Ogontz 0241-J

Send Flowers for Thanksgiving

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

marie k. leonhardt
415 old york road, jenkintown
gifts
jewelry perfumes

THE CEDAR CHEST
Christmas Gifts—Ensemble Sets
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Unusual Handmade
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
From All Over the World
See the
United Nations Bazaar
24 South 15th Street

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
The beauty and fascination of a Star Sapphire set in a bow knot ring of gold. $67.50
109 SO. 13TH STREET
Certified Gemologists, Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

Christmas Gifts
Gloves, Lingerie, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Handbags, Gift Sets, Christmas Tree Ornaments.
H. L. GREEN COMPANY
5021 GERMANTOWN AVENUE

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1323 Chestnut St
Pen 5319

SID KAUFFMAN
1420 Chestnut St., Croser Bldg.
Tailors
Formerly with Bacharach-Kauffman Co.
Remodeling
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suits—Coats

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

Christmas Cards and Wrappings
Special Offer—
Box of 15 Etchings 39
Box of 20 Blockprints . .59
Gift Nook
209 South 13th Street Open evenings Kin 3439

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Company
Expert Oriental and Cultured Pearl Restringing While You Wait
Knotting 75c. $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
All Kinds of Jewelry Repaired
GRACE A. CLYMER
515 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3880

PHILADELPHIA Germantown
the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4613
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA

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ST. LAWRENCE Elastogen **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

We carry a full line of choice Gifts, including many practical ones, and not all are expensive. We welcome you to look over our stock.
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Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
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Nothing but Flowers Can Say So Sincerely
"I'm thinking of You"
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Leather and Canvas Luggage, Handbags, Umbrellas, Gloves, Billfolds, Sewing Sets, Belts, Manicure Sets, Auto Robes. Gifts for Soldiers. Alexandra deMarkoff Cosmetics.
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THE LEATHER MART
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Useful Gifts for Christmas
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Joseph's
Hats, Gloves, Handbags
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My! It's GOOD When It Comes From
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SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
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Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
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PENNSYLVANIA
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(Continued)

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Complete Lanz Line—Accessories, Cashmere Sweaters, Blouses, Dresses.
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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
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A Stetson Hat Certificate for Christmas
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For Daytime
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for the entire family
Featuring Daniel Greens and other Brands.
Price $1.35 to $4.50
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PENNSYLVANIA
UPPER DARBY
(Continued)

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Stetson Hat Certificate
Interwoven Hose
Florsheim Shoe Certificate
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Wembley Ties
Swank Jewelry
Buxton Wallets
Robes
Gloves
Alligator Raincoats
Hickok Belts and Braces
Brentwood Sweaters
Weil's Men's Shop
6932 Market St., opp. Terminal
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NO S-T-R-E-T-C-H NO SHRINKAGE
DRESSES (plain) 69c
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You'll Make It a Wonderful Christmas If You
Give Her Furs
A fur scarf that she'll use 10 months of the year—a fur jacket for day or evening—or one of the smart fur coats that we make right here on the premises.
7030 Terminal Square
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Your Christmas Turkey and "All the Fixings" at
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PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
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Established 1889

Dash to DASCH'S
For Ideal Gifts for Men
The Best in Men's Wear
800 Wood St. at South Ave.

Gifts from
THE CHARME SHOP
will please her
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YORK
Buy Your
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from
York's Most Modern Store
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From $1.95 to $25
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300 S. George St., York, Pa.

West York Inn
Breakfast . . . Luncheon
Dinner . . . Guest Rooms
1400 West Market Street

Frisby's
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 2720
220 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Words of Current Interest

Apocalypse—*A-pok'-a-lips* (both *a*'s as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

The Greek noun, current in New Testament times, of which "Apocalypse" is an Anglicization, would mean, strictly, "drawing away the veil." Early Christian writers turn it into an exact Latin equivalent, coining the noun *revelatio*. In the old ecclesiastical version of the Bible in Latin, *revelatio* represents the Greek noun wherever it occurs in the New Testament, except where it stands as title for the last book, by John; and there we find *Apocalypsis*.

When Tyndale (1534) makes his English translation of the New Testament, he uses the Anglicized form of *revelatio*, "The Revelation," for title, instead of Apocalypse. The title of Tyndale stands with other English versions of the early days after him, save with Rheims (1582), which has "The Apocalypse." But Rheims likes the word "revelation" generally so well as to employ it everywhere except as title. Authorized (1611) stays with Tyndale in using "The Revelation" for title, and also stays with him in varying the translation of the Greek word in the Epistles, as in Rom. 8:19, where we have "manifestation."

Imperatively — *Im-per'-a-tiv-li* (all *i*'s and the *e* short, *a* as in sofa).

"Commandingly" (Oxford). Since the seventeenth century. Late Latin grammarians coin, or find at hand, the adjective *imperativus*, which they use to describe the "imperative" mood of verbs. Their word seems to be put to certain figurative employment by their contemporaries in general writing. The derived English adjective, taken over at first by grammarians, likewise does figurative service today; and the adverb, naturally enough, along with it.

Import—*Im'-port* (*i* short, *o* long).

"Purport," "meaning" (Oxford). The import of a word, phrase, or any sort of expression, is what it "brings in" (Latin verb *importare*); what it contributes, and so, what it signifies. As for the corresponding English verb, indispensable in modern trade parlance, it carries precisely the same force that *importare* carries in the Commentaries of Julius Caesar.

Revelator — *Rev'-e-la'-ter* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent, *a* long, third *e* as in maker).

Attaches to John, as author of the Book of The Revelation. Used figuratively, with small initial letter, to refer to anybody who opens to view a way of higher living. Ecclesiastical writers of the third century coin the noun *Revelator*. Borrowed into English in the nineteenth century.

Associated Press

Perfect Guest

Ann Miller, motion picture starlet, has found a way to solve a wartime host's dinner problems. Here she exhibits a traveling kit containing her own sugar, coffee, butter, and an egg, which not only makes her the "perfect guest" but also a welcome one.

Solving Fuel Problem

One day, on the street, Clyde Fitch, the noted playwright, encountered a young colleague who had just been conferring with a theatrical manager about his new play.

"Well, what are your prospects?" inquired Fitch.

"Rather poor, I'm afraid," was the dejected reply.

"Why do you say that?" asked Fitch.

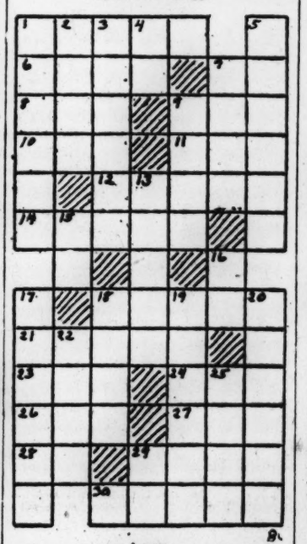
"Well," said the young playwright, "we had been talking for about an hour, when the manager remarked, 'Don't you think it's getting a little chilly in here?' I replied that I thought it was. And do you know what that manager did?"

"No," said Fitch, "but I'd like to know."

"He called in his butler," replied the young playwright, his voice quivering with emotion, "and said, 'James, this room is rather cold. You may put three more manuscripts on the fire.'"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What bird of well-known poem said only "Nevermore"?
6—Natural minerals are what?
7—Jefferson City is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
8—What is raised division between inner and outer table in backgammon?
9—What is monetary unit of Peru?
10—What country is scene of opera "Martha" (abbr.)?
11—To touch with the tip of the foot.
12—What substance is often used to make chessmen?
14—What flower is so called because of its resemblance to a turban?
18—What is first name of Miss Adams, Tarkington heroine?
21—Who is titular hero of "Last of the Mohicans"?
23—What is brightest star in various constellations?
24—Uncooked.
26—What is capital of Annam?
27—Man's name.
28—Royal Navy (abbr.).
29—Dam in a river.
30—What is a river of Idaho and Utah?

Down

1—What was first name of author of "Rabbi Ben Ezra"?
2—What islands are scene of Synge's drama "Riders to the Sea"?
3—Who was the Mantuan Swan?
4—Plural ending.
5—What was surname of second wife of Henry VIII of England?
7—Shakespeare's Othello is what?
8—In telegrams, cables, etc., what word indicates a period?
13—What was first name of Miss Alch, American actress?
15—You and me.
16—Sassafras Mountain is highest point in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
17—What card game is Ah Sin induced to play in Bret Harte's poem?
18—What measure of land contains 160 square rods?
19—What name was given to Jacob's descendants?
20—Who is Sir John Chester's son in "Barnaby Rudge"?
22—A substantive is what?
25—Where is Bhutan?
29—West Africa (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Prevents Ice

Three types of paint have been developed to prevent ice formations on war planes; one contains oil, one salt, and the other can be heated electrically.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Radio Call Letters Mean?

When it is realized that some 65,000 call letters have been assigned by the Federal Communications Commission, it is clear that the licensing of stations and the assignment of call signals need to be done under a definite plan.

This, however, was not always the case. At first individual stations were allowed to pick their own call letters and little or no system was used. Then, in 1912, the United States ratified the Berlin International Radio Convention of 1906 and was given the use of the initial letters N, K, and W.

The initial letter N is reserved for the exclusive use of the United States Navy and the United States Coast Guard. The initial letter K is used to begin call signals of stations located west of the Mississippi River, while call signals beginning with W belong to stations east of the Mississippi.

Aircraft radio stations have call letters beginning with KH, followed by various combinations of three letters.

Under the international radio agreement, the first letter or the

Radio stations KYW in Pittsburgh and WHO in Des Moines are exceptions to the initial letter rule.

first two letters of radio call signals indicate the nationality of the radio station. In general, land stations use three letters (there are numerous exceptions to this rule), ship stations have four letters, and (as has already been indicated) aircraft stations have five letters. Commercial stations and amateur stations have one or two letters, a figure, plus a group of not more than three letters.

For FM (frequency modulation) stations, the first letter is followed by two figures representing the assigned frequency, after which there are one or two letters which indicate the city or area in which the station is located. For example, the first FM station to broadcast on a commercial basis is W47NV. The W indicates a location east of the Mississippi; 47 means 44,700 kilocycles frequency, and NV means Nashville, Tennessee.

W. P. Keasbey

F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Can You Identify It?

No, the light tracks were not caused by lightning. Londoners may be said to be more or less familiar with sky patterns such as this one. An explanatory paragraph appears in an adjoining column.

In Lighter Vein

Will It Come To This?

"Excuse me, are you Mr. Kaiser, the shipbuilder?"

"That's right."

"Well, my firm wants three ten-thousand-ton ships. How soon can we have them?"

"Hmm-m, let's see, this is Tuesday. Well, let's say Friday afternoon at five o'clock."

Girl Copy "Boys"

The influx of girls on a midwestern newspaper brought up the problem of just how to summon them. It didn't seem quite cricket to bawl out "Boy!" at the pert young things. It was solved for all time when one of copy desk crew shouted, "Miss Boy!"

Lonesome

A failing theatrical production, according to the late George M. Cohan, was making its last stand in a small Ohio town. The attendance was terrible.

On his way back to the office under the eaves of the building, the business manager stumbled across a little girl dissolved into tears.

"What's the matter, little girl?" he inquired sympathetically.

"I wants my money back," wailed the youngster.

"Don't you like the play?" asked the manager. "You've seen only the first act."

"I don't care nuthin' 'bout the play," stormed the little girl. "I'm afraid to set in this old gallery all alone."—Wall Street Journal.

Brevities

Wade, in Detroit News: Geologists can go out any day, it seems, and turn up deposits of rare and precious minerals. Don't they ever happen across a good peat bog?

St. Louis Star-Times: "Writing a book is the most difficult way in the world to secure money," says a novelist. Well, we don't know. Working for money is a pretty hard way to acquire it.

Picture Identity

The scene shows two German flares falling during a Nazi air attack on England. Mr. Winstone, the Camera Club member who submitted the photograph, adds that the exposure was about 5 seconds at f 4.5 on fast film.

Important 15 Minutes

(San Angelo Evening Standard)

San Angelo, Texas

Begrudge as they did even a fraction of an hour from their grim business of beating the Axis, one bombardier training squadron of San Angelo Army Air Field took a quarter-of-an-hour timeout from the war to observe "formally" the nation's day of Thanksgiving.

Spontaneous and informal as it was, the field's only outward observance of Thanksgiving was a packed fifteen minutes of sincere recognition of America's blessings.

In an undecorated headquarters orderly room, bleakly stripped of all but wartime necessities, the men of the 867th Bombardier Training Squadron gathered quietly at 3 p. m. at the invitation of their commanding officer, Lieut. P. R. Perry.

When all men who could leave their jobs even for a few minutes were present, Pvt. Joe Egan, New Orleans, rose and said simply that this was Thanksgiving and that was why they were together. Pvt. Joe Wierzbicki, Detroit, sang the Lord's Prayer while soldiers in greasy jumpers, flying suits and army khaki stood with reverence. Lieut. Perry led a prayer of thanksgiving. The group sang "God Bless America."

That was all. The men filed out and back to bomb loaders, machine shops, and twin-engined bombers waiting on the flight line, all concrete evidence of an effort to maintain and preserve those blessings for which thanks had been given.

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON: *With the capital on guard against spies, saboteurs & screwballs, even reporters must carry about 40 different passes in order to get around.*

SHOW YOUR PASS PLEASE
JUST A MINUTE 'TIL I FIND THE RIGHT ONE
NOW YOU CAN'T LOSE ANY
SUITS MADE FROM IDENTIFICATION CARDS
SORRY- YOU CAN'T GO IN THE WHITE HOUSE WITH THAT BAG
BUT I'M A REPORTER -- ALL IT HAS IS MY PASSES, BADGES CARDS AND BUTTONS
I'D LIKE TO SEE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY - I'M A WAR CORRESPONDENT - THAT'S MY IDENTIFICATION CARD
HM-M! NOT MUCH OF A LIKENESS -- BETTER FILL OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE, GET ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH - THEN ---
I.F. VAN ELM

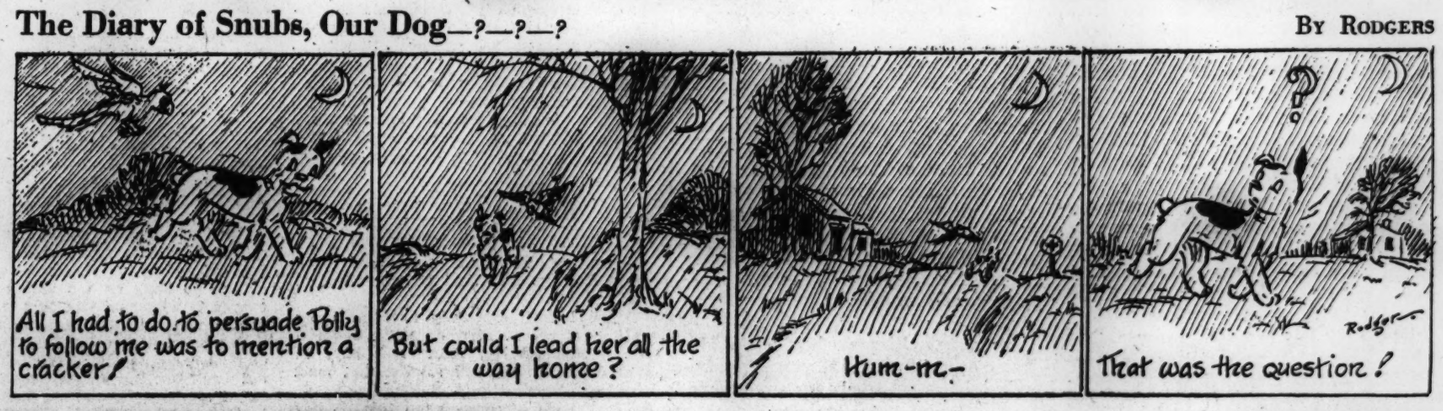
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Round About This Time*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN ... I WANT YOU TO GO TO THE STORE FOR ME ...
OH MOM, NOT NOW !! I WAS JUST...
only 7 more Shopping days till Christmas...
WHY, CERTAINLY, I'LL GO TO THE STORE --- AND AFTER I COME BACK IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA IF I CLEANED UP MY ROOM ...
Hmm... I WONDER IF I PUT THAT ON A LITTLE TOO THICK ....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By Rodgers


All I had to do to persuade Polly to follow me was to mention a cracker!
But could I lead her all the way home?
Hum-m-
That was the question!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Digging In*

By The Hagers

"Matilda never plows this tree. She'll need it for her wheat," I quacked.
Said Bossy, "When I'm through, I know I'll be as slender as a doe."
Just then the plough hit something hard; A rusty box our progress barred.
"Look out for land mines!" Bossy cried. "You mean a gold mine!" I replied.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tests for Isolationism

Many of the most thoughtful people in the United States are increasingly concerned by a resurgence of isolationism. Not only did the November elections return to Congress some men whose blind leading of the blind was exposed by Pearl Harbor; many politicians are privately frank about their intention to "talk internationalism" while "waiting for the reaction to nationalism." The National League of Women Voters, one of the most alert and useful organizations in American life, recalls the results of slipping back into "normalcy" in 1920 and asks, "Can the American people be fooled again?"

To prevent another reaction that would lose the peace the League is attempting to uncover the isolationist thinking which consciously or unconsciously covers itself with a cloak of "soft words" about the necessity for international co-operation. This may appear to be a delicate and ungrateful task. Unjust accusations must be avoided, as must unrealistic dreams. But it is a job that must be done. Every American who wants to win the peace must try to uncover the kind of thinking, whether in others or himself, which made this war possible and will produce another unless corrected.

The League of Women Voters is proposing a few tests of isolationism and any individual can devise others. *For instance, how does a person think about postwar trade?* Does he give lip service to the Atlantic Charter's promise of free access to raw materials and the removal of excessive trade barriers, but still think that American tariffs can be used to bar goods which compete with some product of his locality?

Does he see that by buying at a lower price abroad America gets a good bargain and enables her neighbors to buy her products and pay for them in the only way they can? If he doesn't understand this and recognize the necessity of following policies that will encourage trade he is thinking along one of the most dangerous paths of isolationism and heading for a resumption of the economic strife which did so much to start the war.

Another clear-cut test is a person's feeling toward other nations. Does he recognize the good and noble qualities in other peoples and look for them? Or does he make his own country not only the center but the circumference of his thinking and look with fear and suspicion on all "foreigners"? Is he not merely proud of America but boastful of its power? Does he still believe the United States "can lick the world" and need not bother about aggression until physically attacked? Does he believe this war began at Pearl Harbor and America could have "kept out if Roosevelt hadn't meddled"?

One particularly useful way to uncover isolationism is to examine a person's attitude toward America's allies. Is he ready to accord them full credit for what they have done and are doing in the war, or does he look for things he doesn't like? Does he see the Russians mainly as Communists or as the most effective resisters of Nazi aggression? Is he grateful for the gallant and singlehanded stand of Britain or is he still fighting the American Revolution? Does he give as much thought to America's Negro problem as to Britain's Indian problem. Most of all, is he ready merely to criticize an ally's handling of some problem or is he ready to take a real responsibility in helping to solve it?

Such questions as these only begin to open up this subject, but it is one that any citizen can profitably carry farther. Indeed there is hardly anything more important to do than to try with reason, good will and charitableness but with unrelenting insistence to detect and root out the isolationism that threatens once more to wreck the peace.

The Hundred Tanks

When Winston Churchill made that speech about fighting on the beaches, in the fields, the streets, and in the hills, many of his American hearers, even some of those most deeply touched, may have chalked up the tremendous effectiveness of that passage to the British Prime Minister's command of oratory.

Mr. Churchill has just disclosed part of the secret of his art in his report to the House of Commons on the subject of British tanks. The British have a formidable force of tanks today, of tested and superior type. But when Mr. Churchill made that moving speech just after the fall of France, Britain had a mere 100 tanks of a sort which in France had been found too weak to stand up to German guns.

In other words, Mr. Churchill's oratory was inspired by awful facts. It acquired its "punch" because it voiced something so terribly true. It was a plain statement of intention which the British people fully expected to fulfill. All that Mr. Churchill had to do was find exactly the right words, and speak them just as they should be spoken. And that is so natural to him!

The Governor on Oil

Governor Saltonstall has again warned Massachusetts residents that an oil shortage of the most acute proportions impends during the coming period of coldest weather. He states his belief that present reserves cannot be depended upon after January 1, that fuel-oil deliveries after that date are uncertain; he appeals for all who can convert to coal to do so at once. Strictest economy in the use of oil and gasoline is asked of all.

The Governor is a most sincere administrator who has personally investigated the oil situation to the best of his ability. He has sources of information not available to the average citizen. His conclusion is honest.

It is only fair to state, however, that the Governor's view is not accepted by all. Oil Administrator Ickes in Washington, with recently enlarged powers and with a nation-wide picture before him, still apparently feels the East Coast will receive about 75 per cent of its normal oil requirement. Some oil dealers point to substantial reserves on hand at the moment.

The fact is that so many intangibles—sudden military demands, transportation bottlenecks, possible resumption of occasional tanker service—enter the scene that no precise answer in mathematics is obtainable. This justifies both the very serious view taken by the Governor and the less dark prospect seen by the oil people.

So, we are content to repeat what we have urged before: Let all who can convert to coal do so immediately for their own protection and for the relief of their neighbors who cannot convert. Let wise economy prevail. Prepare all the auxiliary heat in the form of stoves and fireplaces that circumstances allow.

But do not give way to fear and despair. Intelligent, co-operative action, putting into effect the ideas that come to us for providing warmth, unselfish sharing throughout the country, so that additional tank cars can be sent to regions needing them most—all these can help meet the problem. It is not insuperable.

The Newspaper Strike

With the items of grievance between the delivery union and the newspaper publishers in New York we have no concern. They are matters for arbitration.

But with the fact that a union dispute could keep some 6,000,000 newspapers a day off the stands and out of the mail we are gravely concerned. The principal newspapers of the Nation's largest city carry accounts and opinion of moment to the entire world. They are classed as essential to the public convenience and necessity.

Newspapermen are deferred from military service because they are considered vital to the war effort. It is wrong to have their work kept from public circulation by a management-labor dispute.

The War Labor Board has pointed out to the union its obligation to continue work while the points in dispute are settled by peaceful means. During this period of emergency, the WLB speaks for the Commander in Chief. It is the plain duty of the union to accede to this order at once, and if the order is not obeyed, the WLB should enforce it as summarily as it previously has enforced its orders to striking employees, and employers, in war factories.

American citizens should not be denied access to free, informative, comprehensive newspapers for any reason.

A survey purports to show that 57 out of 100 men in the U. S. Army do not drink, and 58 out of 100 in the Army Air Force. Good. That is an indication that the majority of young Americans do not want liquor.

Naturally those two football teams that didn't win a game all season could be expected to battle it out in the Soup Bowl.

Doubtless many a young lady will hang up her rayons Christmas eve, hoping to find nylons in them next morning.

Our Readers Say—

Republican Gains and New Deal Reforms

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As near as we can ascertain, the war had nothing to do with the Republican election gains. We are convinced that it manifests a growing impatience with social reforms of the New Deal.

Permit me to say here that I am a Democrat; have always supported Roosevelt. I am a Democratic office-holder.

This Democratic set-back should be good medicine for the Democratic Party and the Nation, if properly appraised, and remedial action taken, before it is too late. Continuance of New Deal social reforms will mean utter defeat for the Democratic Party in 1944. Democrat or Republican, the great "white-collar" class—business and professional men and women and many thousands of retired people who are living on the fruits of early frugality and hard work—will never vote, regardless of party affiliations, to retain in power a Government whose policy means ruination to them and their savings, whose laws are stifling private enterprise, and whose principles are destroying individual initiative.

It will require more than "fireside chats" to turn back this Republican ground swell. There is a growing resentment against a Government filled with reformers, crackpots and "form originators," bent upon taking from those who have and giving to those who have not—a policy which is encouraging indolence and creating an army of men and women bent upon "chiseling" the Government in every possible way—a policy of using the war to promote social reforms. The old principles of Jefferson, Washington and Franklin—the principles of hard work, frugality and initiative—appear to have been discarded for the policy of less work and more pay.

Witness the nations at war: Japan, Germany, Russia. Here we have examples of almost superhuman effort. Nations that do not have their eye on the clock; (no 40-hour week there), but whose paramount purpose is to win the war. They proceed on the premise it will be time enough for social reforms, if and when the war is won.

Witness France: A nation which had its 40-hour week, and was arguing for less, and for various other social reforms. They argued so earnestly among themselves that they completely subordinated the purpose of the war, and even as the German army approached the gates of Paris, they continued their heated debates about working less and making more.

Those who wish to avoid any form of hard work are now finding it (with the encouragement of our Government) easy to do. They can work for a short time, and then, for sixteen weeks of idleness, go on "salary compensation." Whether it was the purpose of the law or not, this idea has been promoted to the point where it is now necessary for a person to work only one day in each quarter to receive salary compensation from the Government.

This war may be over by 1944. If it is, there will be millions of soldiers returning from service, as did this writer in the last war, bitterly resentful of the fact that our Government failed in its promise to put into effect universal service. Try to convince these millions of men now in the Army and Navy that they have served democracy and the Nation by accepting $50 a month while another class of citizen could avoid service and get paid five to ten times as much. Those returning soldiers are going to have plenty to say about a Government that sanctions such a policy.

To our mind, these are a few of the reasons for the Republican gain, and unless they are corrected, the Republican Party will come into power in another two years.

Miami, Fla. C. H. CRANDON

Trains, Tobacco and Travelers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your "This Week's Appreciation" to the Pullman Company greatly pleases this reader. Up until two years ago a trip by train had always been a delight to me, increasingly so as cars offered air-conditioning and more comfortable seats.

Then came the day when a Boston-to-New York trip became exceedingly disagreeable with tobacco-filled air from which there was no escape for hours as passengers, in defiance of requests from the brakeman to move forward into the smoking car, would resume their smoking as soon as the brakeman closed the door behind him. On short trips, too, one becomes enveloped in unwelcome smoke from near-by cigarettes, cigars and pipes—though there usually is a "smoker" ahead.

If sufficient quantities of "a genially persuasive folder" would be too expensive, perhaps "a genially persuasive" poster campaign would be somewhat effective in suggesting consideration toward the non-smoker.

Framingham, Mass. EMMA A. HUNT

"Thanksgiving, 1942"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every day I am thankful for your paper for its high standards and its tonic effect on mankind.

Today I wish especially to express my gratitude for that most beautiful editorial titled "Thanksgiving, 1942." Our boys in Westminster Abbey and singing that most beautiful "America" of Katherine Lee Bates. An expression of consecration that no boy there can ever forget.

Hyde Park, Mass. AURILLA A. WRIGHT

Correction

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of the Monitor there was an article about the opening of the Music Building of the University of Texas, at which I performed as one of the guest artists. It states I am on the faculty of the Institute of Musical Art, New York. I have been on the faculty of Teachers College, Columbia University, for four years, including this year, after having served on the faculty of the Institute for a number of years.

New York HAROLD MORRIS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ripe for Skepticism?

The Bookshelf

Russia and the Postwar World

America has learned, the hard way of war, that it never could do business with Adolf Hitler. It has accepted the fact that it can do business with Soviet Russia so far as fighting the war is concerned. But there still runs through the minds of millions of Americans, and Englishmen and citizens of all the other capitalist nations for that matter, a gnawing question whether they can do business with Soviet Russia when the war is over.

Behind this question is a realization that in all probability the answer to it will determine whether we can win the peace as well as the war. Those who question certainly hope that this war will not have been fought only to have the peace shattered a generation later by another and greater war. They know that to prevent such a disaster and achieve stability there must be both the will and the ability on the part of the victorious United Nations to continue their co-operation after the last gun has been fired. Can we work with Russia to that end and can we trust Russia to work with us?

This question seemed so terribly important to Wallace Carroll, who had covered the antecedents of war in Europe for the United Press, that he took ship from England at the very height of Hitler's great drive to Moscow in the summer of 1941 to try to find the answer. As his ship edged into the dock at Archangel he had a graphic lesson in the difficulties of approaching his self-appointed task objectively. He stood at the rail watching a dozen husky workmen building a ramp up to a warehouse. On one side of him a Mrs. Charlotte Haldane of the London Daily Sketch gazed rapturously at their work exclaiming, "Have you ever seen men work like that before? See how fast they work. You wouldn't find men working like that in any capitalist country." On Mr. Carroll's other side a British officer snorted contemptuously, "I've never seen such sloppy work. They've been at it 25 years and this is all they have to show. Look at that ramp—look at that dock."

* * *

With that warning constantly in mind he journeyed to Moscow, he went to the front, he lived in Moscow as Hitler pushed his desperate and gigantic effort to capture the Soviet capital before snow fell, until the diplomatic and press corps were transferred to Kuibyshev, and then he flew out of Russia by way of Persia to come back to the United States. He weighed his findings carefully before he began to write. WE'RE IN THIS WITH RUSSIA (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2) is his answer and his conclusion; a firm affirmative from a man who approached the question with no ideological preconception and with long years of honored journalistic experience in sifting true from false.

The book is excellent reading for its description of life in Russia during those tense days when the very outcome of the war seemed to hang on the ability of Russian morale to withstand that first terrible surge of German might. There is a delightful sketch of what he called four "Rover Boys" on the trip out, to whom everything a Russian did was false. But its great merit is the detailed reasoning in the concluding chapters leading to the conclusion that Soviet Russia does want peace when the war is over and not only wants it, but must have it.

His argument, briefly, is that even if the war had not disrupted the series of "Five Year Plans" Russia could not have attained the 1929 standards of living of the more advanced capitalist Powers before 1960 or 1970; that the years before the war had seen the dawning of a tremendous public demand throughout Russia for attainment of such standards; that the war is multiplying manyfold the desire for peace and the attainment of the promised land of prosperity and enjoyment of good things; and that after the war no government could survive in Russia which failed to bend all its efforts towards that domestic goal for which external peace and stability is a primary requisite.

Therefore Mr. Carroll believes that Stalin's protestations of constructive and peaceful intent when the war is won are entirely trustworthy, whether one cares to question their sincerity of intent or not.

He predicts that there will be a surge of leftward revolutions through Europe after the war, but believes that Russia will have very little to do with fomenting them.

* * *

"I think it would be safe to say Stalin will not shake the cherry tree but he will not throw away any ripe fruit that falls into his lap," is Mr. Carroll's way of stating it, pointing out that after all America is not fighting Germany to maintain the reactionary Nazi regime or the earlier monarchy. He sees leftward revolutions as inevitable in Italy and Spain and at least a reversion in France to the Republic.

If the capitalist countries insist on seeing these inevitable revolutionary movements in terms of a Soviet Russian menace there will be trouble when the war is over, but "no amount of revolution abroad will put shirts on the backs of Russian workers" and there will, in the author's opinion, be a heavy demand from Russia for technical and engineering assistance in the reconstruction period to provide a highway for understanding across the ideological gulf between the capitalistic Powers and the motherland of Communism.

Whether or not one can accept the reasoning and the conclusion, the book is an invaluable contribution to thinking on this vital question. One must hope fervently that Mr. Carroll is right, because unless he is this war may well prove to have been fought in vain.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

What You Really Are!

O the bullet could never kill what you really are, dear friend,
Nor the bayonet stab what you really are;
The soul! yourself I see, great as any, good as the best,
Waiting secure and content, which the bullet could never kill,
Nor the bayonet stab, O friend.

From "How Solemn as One by One," by WALT WHITMAN (1865).

The Wide Horizon

Win All or Lose All

By Rodney L. Brink

SAN FRANCISCO

The people of the Pacific Coast have been re-introduced to Japan and the Japanese in recent days by the American who probably knows the land and its people most thoroughly, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew. The reappraisal, in the light of a year of unconscionable war, compels all it reaches to re-arm mentally, to redefine their goal, and to stiffen their resolve that Japan's myth-born "destiny" to rule the world be driven back into the misty regions of barbaric folklore whence it sprang.

The codeless ruthlessness that we call treachery, the inhuman cruelty, the apparent fearlessness of the individuals who form the armies now overrunning East Asia—these and other aspects of the military problem set up in the Pacific are shown by the Boston-born career diplomat to be all a part of the Shinto religion's concept that all the world is intended one day to be "Japan."

Strong talk the former Ambassador gave to the Pacific Coast, but not too strong. He told his hearers they would either destroy Japan's military caste and its slave-making purpose, or become its slaves. And his term "slaves" was not a figure of speech. He told them how they would serve and obey, told them in home-and-downtown terms of everyday living.

* * *

The Grew blueprint of a possible Japanese seizure of American cities runs like this:

The army would march in and seize all points of your city's life—the power plants, the railroads, the telephone and telegraph, the radio stations. It would commandeer your cars. It would occupy your hotels and if need be your homes. It would require all persons to register so that it might keep careful watch over their comings and goings. It would forbid the streets to all after dark.

It would take over banks and issue a worthless currency which it would force all to accept in payment for anything they might possess that would supply its needs and desires. It would cut the populace off from news of the world by propagating its own lies on the radio and through the newspapers. It would imprison and execute leaders known for their belief in democracy.

If possible, native quislings would be found to do the bidding of the Japanese. In their name a government would be set up and the process of permanent enslavement would begin. The schools would no longer be free. The doctrine of divine Japan would be dinned into the ears of the children; the Japanese language would be a required school subject. Then the churches would be attacked—at first by deceptive promises of freedom, then by attempting to convert them to Japanism, and, if this failed, by suppression.

"Hereafter there shall be naught but Japan," says a quoted Shinto hymn. Shinto is the mythology surrounding the "sun goddess" and her "descendant," the Emperor, the State religion, supported, enforced by the military.

"The Japanese patriot," says Mr. Grew, simply cannot understand why we do not admit the obvious (to him) proposition that Japanese rule of the whole world would bring peace.

* * *

What we call "treachery," such as that at Pearl Harbor, is to such thinking merely the shortest way to a given point, and morals and ethics do not enter in. What we call "indifference to danger" is a mesmeric willingness to die based on the belief that falling in battle means translation as a hero to the realm of the sun goddess, with the praise of ancestors. The points in this paragraph are not from Mr. Grew's talks, but are given on good authority.

Under peace terms such as those which a famous Japanese Admiral declared would be dictated by Japan in our White House in Washington, Mr. Grew asserts, children of the United States would be taught that the Japanese gods gave birth to Japan and the Japanese, and that other races of men were intended to serve and obey.

"The leaders of Japan know that they must win all or lose all," many thousands of Pacific Coast dwellers were told by the former Ambassador, via radio, through the newspapers, and in mass meetings where thousands gathered to hear him. "We shall never defeat them until we know, as surely as we know the shape of our own hands, that we must win all or lose all, too. . . .

"I cannot believe that the land we love and the privileges it has richly endowed us with can fail to inspire us with anything less than the fullest devotion and will to serve. Nothing less is enough."

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